The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Meadow Street, Fort.

As the prepayment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BALLARD—September 12th, at Poona, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Ballard, R.E., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRANT—September 11th, at the residence of Mr. M. H. Scott, Cumballa Hill, James Duff Grant, Esq., aged 57 years.

ISAACS—February 29th, at Plymouth, after a short illness, Mr. Conductor George Isaacs, Ordnance Department, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 16th instant, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched on the 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, for Cochin, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH COCHIN, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched on the 16th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers and Cargo from the Malabar Coast Ports will be conveyed by the S. S. PENANG, and transferred at Cochin to the INDIA.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the

BOMBAY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	1 10 20	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
[illegible]	2 11 21	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
[illegible]	2 11 21	...	8	Calicut	9 19 29	...	6
[illegible]	3 12 22	8	...	Tellicherry	10 20 1	8	...
Goa	[illegible]	...	4	Cannanore	10 20 1	...	6
Coomptah	[illegible]	...	2	Mangalore	11 21 2	...	4
Mangalore	4 13 23	...	1	Coomptah	12 22 3	10	...
Cannanore	4 14 24	11	...	Carwar	12 22 3	...	5
Tellicherry	5 14 24	...	5	Goa	13 23 4	12	...
Calicut	5 15 25	2	...	Vingorla	13 23 4	...	7
Beypore	6 15 25	5	...	Rutnagherry	14 24 5	10	...
Cochin Arr.	6 16 26	...	8	Boree Bunder	...	...	...
				Bombay ... (Arr.	14 24 5	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days	A. M.	P. M.		Week days	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	„	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.		...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steam Ship MANCHESTER, George Shafcott, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 A. M., positively.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th September 1864.

FOR TUTICORIN DIRECT.
(TO SAIL TOWARDS THE END OF THE WEEK.)

THE fine A 1 Barque LEONIDAS, Captain Shields, 612 Tons register, will sail as above. For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1864. Agents of Ship *Leonidas*.

FOR CALCUTTA,
THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch their Steamer NADA, on the 14th instant, for Calcutta touching at Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo and Madras. For freight or passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1864. Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Canora* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1864. Agents ship *Canora*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Banner*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1864. Agent ship *Banner*.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Members of the Byculla Club desirous of purchasing Club Debentures at 7 per cent. Interest per annum will be good enough to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (79) seventy-nine Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th June 1864.
2nd. To elect three new Directors.
3rd. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4th. To take into consideration the subject of an increase of the Directors' allowance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 8th September 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to
ALEXR. C. BRICE & Co.
Colaba, [illegible], 1st August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th August, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

II. That Messrs. R. McIlwraith, Hamilton Maxwell, and John Longley, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીંશુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धी इंडीअन पेनीनसुला लंडन येंड चाइना बाक लिमिटेड.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street for the following purposes:—

1. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, the present Directors being eligible for election.
2. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 7th September 1864. Officiating Manager.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned No. 9, Church Gate Street, up to 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, for the erection of Buildings for the George the Third Spinning and Weaving Mills at Parell.

Plans will be shown, and Specifications and other particulars furnished, on application to the undersigned.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 1st Sept. 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઇમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એંડ તરેડીંગ કંપની.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 20th instant, a Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is made payable at this Office on or before the 20th September next after which date Interest will be charged at twelve per cent. per annum on all unpaid Calls up to 20th October next, and at fifteen per cent. per annum, from the aforesaid 20th September to the day of payment, on all Calls left unpaid after the 20th October as aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze and Clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી. ફીનેનશીઅલ એસોશીએશન આફ ઇનડીઆ એનડ ચાઇના (લીમીટેડ.)

धी फिनेनशीअल असोसियेशन आफ इंडिया आंड चायना (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that transfers of Shares (forms of which are to be had at the Office of the Association) will be received on and after the 16th instant, and all persons claiming to become Shareholders otherwise than by allotment, are required to lodge their transfers (accompanied by the Receipts for the 1st Call endorsed by the allottee) at the above office on or before the 22nd instant; so that the transferees, when approved, may be registered as such by the 24th instant, the day appointed for the Extraordinary General Meeting called to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the Association by the issue of new shares.

The Certificates for the present Shares will be ready for delivery after the above Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER, in Bombay, for the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited). To a thoroughly qualified person a liberal salary will be given. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

A. McEWEN.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 10th Sept. 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Office of Secretary to the Chamber becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. Brooke, Candidates for the appointment are requested to communicate with the Chairman on the subject.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 16th August 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Wanted a Secretary to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.) He will be required to devote his time exclusively to the duties of the Office. A liberal salary will be given. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned and sent before the 1st of October next.

N. SPENCER, Secretary, *pro. tem.*
Bombay, 10th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Premises of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 19th day of September, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd September 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, interest will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. On all payments made before due date the 22nd instant, Interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No 40, Meadow Street, 1st Sept. 1864.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rupees (500) Rupees Five Hundred per Share upon all Shares in the above Company is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before 15th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held THIS DAY, at the Registered Office of the Company, it was resolved to declare a Dividend of Rs. 120 per Share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital, payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 5th proximo. All purchasers of Shares not yet transferred are requested to have Transfers sent for registration without delay.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Share Certificates for the above Company will be ready for issue on and after 5th proximo, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the First and Second Calls may be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders of the Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees One hundred (100) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned Pillars, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED). PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

युनाइटड मरकनटाइल कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

1. To consider the propriety of voluntarily winding up the Company with a view to its reformation under the same, or a similar name, but with the power to transact Banking business.
2. To appoint a liquidator in the event of its being decided to wind up the Company.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the past year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
6th September 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapooree, containing about 77½ acres and 242 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	„ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt. as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICES.

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with the above in an English family on moderate terms. Address "S. S.," at the Office of this paper.

I HEREBY give Notice, that I will not be accountable for any debts contracted by my Crew while in the port of Bombay.

THOMAS WEBSTER,
Master of the Ship *Dreadnought*, of Liverpool lying in Government Dry Dock.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 1864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Offices have been removed to No. 608, Girgaum Road, in the vicinity of the "Robert Money Institution."

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 10th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 10 per Share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Original Capital of the Bank on and after the 22nd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 12th September 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned concluded an arrangement, whereby he took over the interest of the late Mr. JAMES DUFF GRANT in the Firm of Messrs. BEST and GRANT, and agreed to represent that Firm during the absence in Europe of Mr. BEST.

All communications connected with the business of the abovenamed Firm sent to the undersigned will be attended to.

FORREST L. BROWN.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th September 1864.

WITH reference to the above announcement, we beg to certify that we were cognizant of the arrangement referred to between the late Mr. J. D. GRANT and Mr. F. L. BROWN, and hereby approve of and confirm the same.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
A. MORRISON,
Executors of the late James Duff Grant.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a 99 years' lease renewable of a portion of the Land known as that whereon "The Military Staff Buildings" now stand, will be sold in five separate lots, by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 15th September 1864.

The following are the general terms of sale and lease:—

1. A deposit in cash equal to 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale and the balance on or before 31st March 1865.

2. Possession of the Land will, provided the purchase money has been paid, be given on the 1st April 1865.

3. The South and East "Facades" of any Building or Buildings fronting Church Gate Street or Bora Bazar Street that may be erected on the said ground, shall be erected according to a design to be approved by Government.

4. The lease shall be renewable at the expiration of the first term of 99 years for a like term of 99 years, subject to an annual rental of two annas per square yard, payable on 1st May in each year at the Office of the Collector of Bombay; the other terms being the same as in the former lease; and at the expiration of such renewed term for a further period of 99 years under the same rent and stipulations, and so on for ever.

5. The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.

A plan of the Land and a copy of the agreement to be entered into by purchasers may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 20th August 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, the following 25 Plots of Ground on the site of the Old Ramparts will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on building leases for terms of 999 years.

Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, situate on the Crescent Road near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row. Frontages 40 feet, depth 167 feet each, containing 712 square yards.

Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in Rampart Row. Frontages varying from 49 to 60 feet, and depths varying from 100 to 136 feet, average area of each 639 yards.

Lots 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 near the Bombay Cricket Club ground, with western aspect overlooking the open ground of the Esplanade. These lots are exceedingly eligible as sites for private residences. Frontages 60 feet, depth 150 feet each, containing 1,000 square yards.

Lots 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 in Hornby Row. Frontages 40 feet, depths 143 feet, containing 635 square yards each.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within 10 days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large upper Store-room near the entrance gateway leading to the Mechanics' Institution Rooms in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with draft, forms of agreement for lease, and conditions of sale, may be seen at the office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage on the Esplanade, Bombay, until the day of sale.

By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee
Rampart Removal Committee's Office, Esplanade, 12th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following:—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Degs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers' and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogenous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 tons of Cargo (in addition to fuel, working stores, &c.) with a draft of about 2 feet 3 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with [illegible] Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and [illegible] connect.

Her dimensions are—

Length over all	[illegible]	0
Do. on 1-6" water line	[illegible]	0
Beam	36	0
Depth	4	6

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse-power.

Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.

Has two Tubular Boilers; each with two furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and [illegible].

These are made to disconnect, one engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the steam winch and for exhausting the large condensors (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the vessel); the larger Engines can be worked with or without the auxilliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Keamaree, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.

TERMS.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid on delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard.
Keamaree, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

NOTICES.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.
8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated pursuant to "The Companies' Act of Parliament, 1862." 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 89.*—CAPITAL £2,000,000, OR 20,000,000 RUPEES, IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 OR 100 RUPEES EACH.—(*With Power to increase*).

FIRST ISSUE 100,000 SHARES.

Twenty Rupees per Share will be required to be paid on allotment. No further Call can be made at a less interval than Three Months, or exceeding £1 or 10 Rupees per Share.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CAPITAL IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

Directors.

GEORGE HENRY BROWN, Esq., Westbourne Terrace, Director of the Universal Life Assurance Society.

HENRY HAYMEN, Esq., Chairman of the Commercial Navigation Company of India, Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Clarendon Road, Kensington.

ALEXANDER McEWEN, Esq., Merchant, Chairman of the Great Britain Colliery, and Director of the North Anglesea Copper Mining Company (Limited.)

SIR THOMAS G. A. PARKYNS, Bart, Lloyds and 9, Gloucester Square, W.

SIR EDWIN PEARSON, K. B., Deputy Chairman of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank.

ADAM SCHOALES, Esq., 7, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, Director of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited.)

W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Esq., Ph. D., F.C.S., Regent Street, Director of the Gresham Life and Protector Assurance Societies.

CHARLES TYLER, Esq., Holloway, of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY LEEKE, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Chairman of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Pall Mall.

WILLIAM TABOR, Esq., M.P., Director of the Imperial Bank (Limited.)

Committee in Bombay.

ALEXANDER McEWEN, Esq.

MEER GOOLAM BABA, Esq., House of Nawab, Surat, Chairman of the Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)

(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers in London.
The Alliance Bank, (Limited.)

Bankers in India.
The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited.)

Solicitors in London.
Messrs. SHEPPARD and RILEY, 38, Moorgate Street, London.

Solicitors in India.
Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PIELE, Bombay, Solicitors for Government of Bombay.

Auditors.
To be chosen by the Shareholders at their first Meeting.

Secretary.
CHARLES MILLER, Esq.

Registered Offices.
38, Moorgate Street, London.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

The rapid development of the vast resources of India, and the consequent requirement of increased facilities for Banking, and other Financial operations in that Country, has led to the establishment of this Corporation.

This Corporation from its peculiar constitution, will be able to afford to all sound Industrial and Commercial undertakings, such Financial assistance as will aid the general welfare of a Country, and at the same time afford a most profitable investment of its Capital.

This Corporation besides the usual Banking and Financial *operations*, including the Collection, Receipt, and Transmission of Monies, Purchase and Sale of Indian and other Securities, Payment of Interest, Dividends, etc., the issue of Drafts in its various Branches, assisting Public Works, as Railway Undertakings, Irrigation of Land, etc., etc., will undertake the Agency for general Accidental [illegible], particularly those required for the Security of Commercial transactions, as *Marine*, *Fire*, and *Life*. These will either be retained by the Corporation itself, or placed in approved Institutions in connection therewith, on mutually advantageous terms.

This Corporation, although possessing most intimate connection with Bombay, will act as Financial Agents in London and in India, receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon, make advances on approved securities, and invest moneys on commission, issue Letters of Credit, negotiate Loans, and promote industrial and commercial enterprise, and employ its funds in other parts of India, China, and elsewhere, as may be most conducive to its interests.

Power will be reserved in the Articles of Association to apply for a Special Royal Charter of Incorporation.

The Chief Offices of the Company will be in London, but Branches will be established, as required, in Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns having large commercial transactions with India.

The following table will show the profitable nature of the class of investments proposed by this Corporation:—

Name of Company.	When Established.	Amount paid per share.	Market Value.	Profit per Cent.
		£	£	
Agra and Masterman's Bank		50 0 0	150 0 0	200
Asiatic Banking Corporation	1863.	17 10 0	58 8 4	230
Bombay Bank		100 0 0	375 0 0	275
Bank of India	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China		20 0 0	40 0 0	100
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China		25 0 0	70 0 0	180
Madras Bank		100 0 0	250 0 0	150
Oriental Bank Corporation		25 0 0	60 0 0	140
Royal Bank of India	1863.	17 10 0	33 19 0	94
General Credit Company	1863.	4 0 0	7 0 0	75
Internl. Financial Society	1863.	5 0 0	10 0 0	100
London Financial Association	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Atlas Fire and Life	1808.	5 10 0	13 10 0	109
Liverpool and London Fire and Life	1836.	2 10 0	9 15 0	387
Ocean Marine Insurance		5 0 0	17 0 0	240
Royal Exchange Marine Life and Fire	1720.	100 0 0	295 0 0	195
Union Marine Fire and Life	1714.	20 0 0	265 0 0	1225

Applications for Shares in the annexed form, must be sent to the Directors at their Offices, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the premises of the East Indian Trade and Banking Company (Limited).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED)

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot me ——shares and agree (according to the form prescribed by the Articles of Association) to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to execute the Articles of Association when required; and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares so allotted.—I am, Gentlemen,

Usual Signature ____
Name in full ____
Residence ____
Profession or Business ____

LET THE MOTTO BE—ADVANCE BOMBAY.

SUCCESS TO GREAT KING COTTON!!!

मकशेम टु ग्रेट कींग काटण.

☞ AND NO MORE DULL TEDIOUS EVENINGS!

⁂ ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR AMUSEMENTS, NEWLY ARRIVED FROM THE GREAT CREMORNE AND VAUXHALL, WITH THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE MILLION!!!

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, SURNAMED THE FIRE KING WITH HIS TROUPE OF EMINENT ARTISTS.

FIREWORKS!!! TRULY GRAND BRITISH FIREWORKS!!!

दारुकाम

The very best ever seen in India, and of all Shades, Colors, Varieties, Discoveries, Arts, Devices, and most pleasing, astonishing, and wonderful effects which the mind can imagine, and which enables the Proprietor to challenge competition in India, for 10,000 Rupees.

☞ Public Schools, and the Native Festivals, Durbars, Poojahs, Marriages, Pleasure Parties, Birth-day Rejoicings, and the Nautches &c. of the Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan community of the Bombay Presidency, can be attended at their private residences with most beautiful and pleasing Exhibitions of French and English Fireworks, variegated colored Fires, Aerial Balloon Ascensions, likewise splendid Dissolving Views, and Magic Lantern performances suitable for either the Private Gardens, or the Drawing Rooms of the Native Gentry.

N. B.—Native Gentlemen instructed with a few lessons in the use of Minerals, Oxides, and Nitres, &c. for producing Fires to burn all kinds of various colours, known in the beautiful pleasing art of Pyrotechny.

Arrangements can be entered into for ascending with Mr. Johnson's Gigantic Balloon (Star of India), which is capable of taking up six persons.

N. B.—Shipping and Stores supplied with all kinds of first-class Signal Rockets and Signal Lights &c. &c.

Letters and Applications addressed Office of this paper, also to Mr. Johnson, care of W. H. Sergent, Esq., at Treacher's & Co., will meet prompt attention.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;
2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;
3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
„ 2 month .... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months........ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose of the VALUABLE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq., of London and Birmingham, for the firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., now Insolvent. The Stock comprises—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers. Electro Gilt Bronze Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, Statuettes, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breech-loading Rifles, Pianofortes by *Collard*, *Broadwood*, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Musical Boxes, Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pilars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th September 1864.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીંશુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनीनसुला लंडन येंड चाइना बाक (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at half past three o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street, when the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting:—

That the Directors be authorised on behalf of the Company to apply for and accept a Charter of Incorporation for the Bank; such Charter extending, altering, or otherwise affecting the constitution of the Company and the powers privileges and immunities of the Shareholders in such manner as may be thought expedient, and that for such purpose the Directors be authorised to take such steps and do all such acts and things as they in their discretion may think should be taken or done.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 7th September 1864. Officiating Manager.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy ROOMS, in Nesbit Row, lately occupied by the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co., on the Premises.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

MATHERAN,—To be let furnished from the 1st November next, "WOODLANDS," a newly-built commodious BUNGALOW near Porcupine Point. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR. — "THE BRIARS."—To be let furnished. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

TO LET FROM OCTOBER NEXT, AT MATHERAN, FOREST LODGE, SPRING WOOD, GARBURT HALL and ROCK DALE. For rent and other particulars apply to B. H. CAMA.
31st August 1864.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 47 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callien and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK, BENOIT, COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder
2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to
S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex *Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex Cyclops, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 25.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend and Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively, also ALLSOPP'S STOUT bottled by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Rampart Row, 6th September 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.
A small Consignment of 50 Cases Peed Hermitage.
Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—Sparkling Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in Cases complete.
10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

JACOBSOHN'S WELL-KNOWN SPARKLING WINES for sale, as under:—
Moet and Chandon.
V. Cliquot.
Duc de Montebello.
Burgundy.
} In convenient Cases of one dozen each.
Apply to WATSON, BOGLE & Co., 2, Church Lane.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to
JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14	„ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ [illegible]	„ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36	„ „
Sauterne	„ [illegible]	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.	Per dozen.
St. Estèphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do.	„ 18
Pauillac do. do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet do. do.	„ 35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„ 30
1825 Etiquette Blue, do.	„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 42
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
„ „ Gerothwold's.	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
„ The first growths	Rs. 30 to 35

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st September 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	[illegible]	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

		Rs.
SHERIES—		
Black Seal.....Amontillado	per dozen	36
Red.....Pale Dry	„	30
Bronze do. / White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	13
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	28
St. Julien	„	22
Medoc	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	44
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	20
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } „ Moselle } and Jordan }	„	30
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH,		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	12
CURACOA	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica...	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	21
ORANGE		
BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN. Apply by letter to Mr. GEORGE LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the Bungalow "RIBA MAR," situated on the Bodora Hill, facing the sea. Apply to Mr. L. A. GODRIGUES, at the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
Bombay, 14th September 1864.

CLOSING BUSINESS.—Consequent on the demise of the Junior Partner in the Firm of CHESSON and WOODHALL, Booksellers, Printers, and Publishers, &c. &c., it has been resolved by the remaining Partner, and the Executrix of the deceased, to wind up the affairs of all branches of the concern as speedily as possible.

To enable this to be done, all parties indebted to the Firm are hereby respectfully requested to remit the amounts due by them without delay.

The business will continue to be carried on under the usual designation of
13th September, 1864. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.—The entire Stock and Good Will of the "ALLIANCE PRESS." Parties wishing to look over the Press may do so at any hour after 2 P. M. daily. It is almost perfect in every respect, and well adapted for printing a small newspaper, books, and jobs of every description.—Offers, in writing, for the whole, will be received by the Proprietors.
13th September, 1864. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
5 Women.
9 Children
and
2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering. By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undernoted Goods, ex Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless all charges be paid thereon, and the Goods taken delivery of before the 25th instant, they will be sold by Auction immediately thereafter on account and risk of the concerned to defray expenses.

Ex *Morayshire*.

A A J & Co.	2 Cases	H C H L B G	1 Case.
J A G D S E	2 Do. 1 Do.	H L H S P M & Co.	1 Do.
M P & Co.	9 Do.	V C M C & B	1 Do.
M S G	12 Do.	P M & Co.	1 Do.
"	2 Bales 1 Cask	A A A A	3 Do. 1 Bale.
H & Co. Bombay	1 Case	J M	3 Cases.
T H & Co. 396	1 Do.	B E	1 Do.

Ex *Duleep Singh*.
RAB 11 Bales.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1864.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Friday 16th .... 2h. 0m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd .... 11h. 45m. P. M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun, &c.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	14	Holy Cross.	5 49	6 2	9 35	9 55	13th Sept. 1864 Time—[illegible]
Thur.	15	Mars rises at 10h. 21m. P.M.	5 49	6 1	10 18	10 41	
Fri.	16	Mars sets at 11h. 25m. A.M.	5 49	6 0	11 3	11 26	
Sat.	17	Lambert, B. and M.	5 49	5 59	11 13	—	
Sun.	18	17th Sunday after Trinity	5 49	5 58	0 9	0 32	
Mon.	19	Neptune rises at 6.31 P.M.	5 49	5 57	0 51	1 11	
Tues.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 56m. A. M.	5 50	5 56	1 32	1 55	

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 2	KURRACHEE	Sept. 9
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Sept. 5
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 5	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. [illegible]	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 26	MADRAS	Sept. 7
BANGALORE	Sept. 6	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 6	MEERUT	Sept. [illegible]
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Sept. 7
CEYLON	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 29
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 20
DELHI	Sept. 5	RANGOON	Aug. 19
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Aug. 27
HONGKONG	Aug. 12	SINGAPORE	Aug. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

THE decided and dignified attitude taken by the Medical profession at home with a view to obtain redress for the grievances of Army Medical Officers, is highly commendable; inasmuch as Civil Practitioners can have nothing to gain by the movement individually or collectively, their sole motive being to uphold the honour and status of that branch of the Medical profession whose members are devoting the best years of their lives to the service of their country. That the endeavours made to secure redress should be thwarted by the Military authorities was only to be expected; but if the Medical profession continues true to itself, and its junior members steadily refuse to enter the public service until the grievances are removed, the matter is entirely in their own hands, and they can demand their own terms in spite of all obstacles thrown in their way.

This procedure, moreover, is not without precedent; the Medical Department of the Royal Navy, notwithstanding the strongest opposition on the part of the Admiralty, eventually succeeded in obtaining the full recognition of their claims. But it was a struggle of several years duration, during which time Medical men declined to join the Navy, and thus compelled the Admiralty to recognize very reluctantly those moderate demands which it would have been better for the public service for the State to have acceded to earlier. With this example before them, the Horse Guards must feel that their temporizing efforts to ignore the claims of Medical Officers of the Army are futile in the extreme.

Deputations of distinguished and leading members of the Medical profession in London, and of various Medical Associations and Professors of Medical Colleges, have lately waited upon Lord De Grey and Ripon, Secretary at War, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, and Dr. Gibson, the Director General of the Army Medical Department, with Memorials respecting Army Medical Officers' grievances. The deputations distinctly and fearlessly declared, that, until the wrongs were redressed, they would use their best endeavours to dissuade Students of Medicine from entering the public service. The Memorials presented were to the following effect:—

1st. The full restoration of Clause 17 of the Royal Warrant of 1858, with a clear definition of the precedence of the Medical Officer in accordance with his rank, and a distinct guarantee that, when a Warrant is once published and promulgated, no changes or innovations are to be made in it, until after the same amount of enquiry has been gone into as led to the promulgation of the original Warrant.

2nd. Increased pay of Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons.

3rd. Promotion to the rank of Surgeon, after at most 10 years' service.

4th. Optional retirement after 20 years' full pay service, on an adequate pension.

5th. Controlling power and free agency to the Medical Officer in his own Department, especially in circumstances of emergency.

6th. Regular leave to Medical Officers, and sick leave on the same footing as to all other Officers.

7th. Non-deduction of pay for expenses incurred in the execution of duty.

8th. Abolition of the system of confidential reports by the Surgeon on the conduct of the Assistant Surgeon.

9th. The infliction by the Military Authorities of all punishments ordered by them—the Medical Officer's duty on such occasions being limited to the protection of the soldier from serious injury.

The Deputations were received with the greatest degree of courtesy, and the Memorials listened to with marked attention. The grievances were not attempted to be concealed, but were partly excused, and partly endeavoured to be justified. Lord De Grey stated that a return to the Warrant of 1858, as regards the precedence of Medical Officers, was a question which might well be conceded, but he could hold out little or no hope that the other representations of the Deputations would be complied with, although they would doubtless receive every consideration. The Duke of Cambridge justified the change that had been made in the 17th Clause of the Warrant of 1858, on the ground of *discipline*, contenting himself with a mere expression of his opinion, without explaining in what manner discipline could possibly be interfered with by a strict adherence to the terms of a Royal Warrant framed after lengthened enquiry and upon mature deliberation. His Royal Highness stated that the other points were questions of *finance* which did not come under his control. Dr. Gibson, the Director General, was of opinion that, as Medical Officers belonged to a civil branch of the Army, they ought not to take precedence with Military Officers in Committees, Boards of Survey, Invaliding, or Sanitary Boards. He was at great pains to exonerate himself from having had anything to do with the changes effected in the Warrant of 1858, as the innovations complained of were introduced previous to his becoming Director General; but he admitted that he had made no effort to remedy the so-called grievances, as he did not consider they required redress. He was of opinion that the competitive examinations had deterred candidates from coming forward, and proclaimed to the world that *first class* men were not wanted for the army, but that *third rate practitioners* were good enough. He further stated that, as the supply had ceased of candidates who had undergone the requisite examinations, he had called upon private practitioners, under 40 years of age, who had not passed any competitive test, but who were sufficiently well qualified for his purpose. *Three hundred such individuals had responded to his call*, and he intended to make use of their services for employment at home stations, as far as he found it necessary to carry on Her Majesty's service. The hardship caused thereby to Medical Officers serving abroad, by prolonging indefinitely their foreign service, he acknowledged and regretted, but considered it, under the circumstances, unavoidable.

Whatever other bond may unite the Duke of Cambridge and Dr. Gibson, there is an indissoluble affinity between them in their dogged determination to resist every attempt to ameliorate the condition of Army Medical Officers. The old joke of the Director General being the *Buffer*, or medium of resistance to ward off all unpleasant concussions between the Horse Guards and the Medical Profession, is truer and far more appropriate at the present time than in the days of Crimean blundering; but the position is not an enviable nor a desirable one, however well greased the finance springs of the instrument may be. It is to be hoped there are few men of energy or spirit who could be found to undertake so disagreeable a duty on such humiliating conditions. As for ourselves, we entertain loftier ideas of the position and responsibilities of the Director General of the Army Medical Department.

The reason assigned for refusing Medical Officers the precedence granted under Clause 17 of the Warrant of 1858, that it would interfere with discipline because they belonged to a Civil Department, is manifestly untenable, and absurd. It may suit the convenience of the military authorities to call Medical Officers *Civilians* as well as *non-combatants*, but their duties are essentially Military, they hold Military Commissions, and they are amenable to the Articles of War, which Civilians are not. Perhaps the Duke of Cambridge and Dr. Gibson are not aware that in India, when mixed Committees of Military Officers and members of the Indian Civil Service are convened by order of Government, Civilians take the precedence of their relative ranks; yet no one has heard of *discipline* being interfered with. Medical Officers have never desired Military command, although when engaged on Invaliding, Sanitary, and such like duties, in conjunction with Military Officers, they not unreasonably demand that precedence to which their education and relative ranks entitle them; and unless this privilege is secured as an unalterable right, properly qualified candidates will hold back from entering the Medical service of the Army.

Parliament has lately decided that competitive examinations shall be continued with respect to Medical appointments of the Indian Army, and they have yet to determine whether Dr. Gibson's *third class* men, or a selection from the disreputable failures among Civil practitioners, are fit and proper persons to be entrusted with the lives of English soldiers. The Horse Guards and the Director General seem to object to the competitive test for no other reason than that their *third class* men are incompetent to undergo it; but the Medical profession and the general public uphold the competitive system, in order to exclude all but qualified candidates from entering the Military service; and, if the inducements offered are not sufficient to attract such men, the simple remedy is to raise those inducements to a degree proportionate to the demand. The tax-payers of England and Parliament have now to elect between competitive examinations and equitable advantages, or offensive advertisements and inferior inducements, as the legitimate means of procuring Medical attendants for the sick and wounded soldiers of the British Army. But whatever short-sighted policy may be adopted, or whatever specious arguments may be used to ignore the just claims of Army Medical Officers, either by advertising for worn out and shady practitioners, or by insinuating that the concessions asked for would interfere with discipline, let only the Medical profession continue firm in their reasonable demands, the voice of public opinion will support them, and the Military authorities will eventually be compelled to comply with the terms they now so unadvisedly refuse.

IF any proof were wanting that the Heaven-born are still not altogether exempt from human infirmities, it has been supplied by a little piece of evidence given in the case of Ardaseer Dhunjeebhai *vs.* the Collector of Surat, reported by us yesterday. Even a Collector who has, in common belief, arrived at a kind of canonisation before death, is now and then found to err. His failings may lean no doubt to virtue's side, but still they are failings, and as such are sufficient to reveal that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, and to strip from his brows the awful aureole which proclaims infallibility. That word, which in England is only suggestive of water rates, and taxes on hair powder, and of a seedy person in a napless coat, a red covered book, and a pen behind his ear, the word "Collector", signifies, in India, boundless dominion and irresponsible sway. In the heart of the jungle, in the depths of the dismal swamp, he reigns supreme; in the solitary bungalow, or secluded tent, he exists for the good of his race; and when he is not doing what he listeth, he is performing his mysterious duties. Till yesterday we never heard that destroying documents which bore evidence against Government was one of them; but we live and learn; and we are fully prepared to hear that this kind of service was quite within the scope of the ordinary day's work of a Collector, and was even more or less expected of him when Government got into a hobble.

The case we have mentioned of Ardaseer Dhunjeebhai *vs.* the Collector of Surat was one of a dispute as to property in a piece of land. It was heard, on appeal, from the decision of Mr. Pinhey, the Judge at Tanna, before Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Justice Tucker, and Mr. Justice Warden. Mr. Pinhey had thrown out the appellant's case, for want of a most important piece of documentary evidence, being a sunnud, under which the parties who had sold the land to the appellant claimed to hold it, as against the Government. The sunnud itself was certainly not forthcoming, never apparently having come into the appellant's possession. But a copy of it was in existence and came into the possession of the Collector in the ordinary way of business from the Mamlutdar. As soon as the Collector got it, he chose to destroy it. In the words of Sir Joseph Arnould:—"This is a peculiar case. A suit is commenced; the Collector has notice of it; a document is required by the Plaintiff; he applies to the Mamlutdar to make a search for it; a search is made; the document is found; it is sent to the Collector, and he destroys it. If this is not spoliation, I do not know what is. * * * If a public officer had acted in this way in England, he would have received a lesson which he would never have forgotten till his dying day. A defendant in a suit actually destroying a document knowing that it was required by the opposite side! Everything is presumed against him, and the plea is disgraceful!" And the man of whom the acting Chief Justice felt himself qualified in using language so severe and cutting, and yet by no means too severe, is Mr. Ravenscroft; the very man—*the* Mr. Ravenscroft who, in the opinion of the *Times of India*, should be entrusted with a kind of Dictatorship in this town and be allowed to wield despotic undisputed power over the health, nay the very lives and domestic comfort of its eight hundred thousand inhabitants. In all matters of roads, drains, and cleanliness our contemporary would see us at the mercy of this man, whose ideas of meum seem founded open that good old plan

That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

It is not to be supposed that there are many persons, even among the exalted class to which Mr. Ravenscroft belonged, who would act in the way he has acted. But instances of arbitrary injustice like these which crop up every now and then serve to keep our suspicions painfully alive with regard to the working of many of our Indian institutions. The public voice of India is very weak at present; not much more terrible than the warblings of a penny whistle. We are fain, therefore, to conclude that Mr. Ravenscroft will escape with nothing more severe than a mild wigging administered in a back parlour. But if people dared, or their interests permitted them to be a little more outspoken, he ought to hear truths spoken which would be a caution to all who think to ride roughshod over the rights and interests of others. Sir Joseph Arnould spoke out much to his credit, and we will hope his withering rebukes will not be lost not only upon the person to whom they were addressed, but all his fellows.

OUR daily contemporary, "whose weakness is in his facts," and whose strength is in his adjectives, yesterday spoke of the great Daniel O'Connel as having been "a burly attorney." We should think that any shilling biography would contradict this, and say "Barrister." When O'Connell was a young man, an attorney, in Ireland at least, hardly ranked as a gentleman. The negligence which suffered such a blunder as our contemporary made to pass without correction would be pardonable in the overworked Editor of one of those "little papers" in which "the editors are supposed to write all the articles;" it is simply disgraceful in an Editor who complacently tells his readers that he writes very little himself, and that what he chiefly prides himself upon is the admirable and indeed almost perfect manner in which he sits in his easy chair and "edits" his paper.

THE *Hurkaru*:—"Consequent on the excessive speculation in cotton during the last year in the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad, many Native firms have been ruined, and their partners are now seeking the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Mr. Yule, the Resident, has proposed to Government that some rules on this subject be promulgated. The matter is now pending the decision of the Supreme Government."

THE *Englishman*:—"From Jeypore we hear that the wife of a Meena (a tribe of Hindoos) murdered her husband by burning him to death in some strange manner. An enquiry is being made into this case."

THE same:—"The people of Oojein make loud complaints against their Naib Sir Soubah for employing Arabs and Wilayutees who tyrannize over them and ill-use them; this has been brought to the attention of the Governor General who has called for further information on the subject."

THE same:—"In Meywar a curious circumstance was discovered in July, two Brass Guns were found in the house of a person in Doongarpoor which had been brought by stealth from Bombay. We learn that the Political Agent is engaged in close enquiry into this transaction."

THE same:—"Letters received from England by last mail report that Sir Barnes Peacock's health is quite restored. He will return in December next. It was announced some time ago, that Mr. McLeod Wyllie's health was sufficiently restored to enable him to return to India, but we regret to say that such is not the case. He has applied for a pension, and will not again return to India."

THE same:—"We learn that the Governor General is rather disappointed with Captain Thompson's report of the Chutterpoor State. The Raja is not showing himself in good colors, and the Viceroy is anxious that Capt. Thompson should take more pains with him and get him to interest himself in the affairs of his State. The Raja has some reason for anxiety about himself for he discovered an attempt to poison him; he has appointed a trustworthy *Hukeem* and it is recommended that he should remove all servants of a doubtful character. The country is infested with Dacoits, and with the appointment of a new Dewan and careful attention, Captain Thompson should be able to clear the country. It is difficult, but if proper measures be adopted, he is sure to succeed."

THE same:—"A letter from Agra gives us the following:—'Early last month an Ensign, whose name I will not mention, but he belongs to the 2nd Battlion Rifle Brigade, travelling to Agra through Gwalior, had his umbrella stolen at the Dak Bungalow of Dubbra, he had the servants of the Dak Bungalow tied and brought them on to Gwalior and then they paid him for the umbrella. These people lodged complaints against the Ensign, and the Political Agent, Major Hutchinson, instead of dealing with the matter himself, handed it up to Government. The Ensign admits having got the money but denies the coercion The Governor General is of opinion that the Ensign has behaved very badly and that he should be fined fifty rupees or proceed to Gwalior and defend himself against the charges of the Dak Bungalow servants for having beaten them, seized them and carried them off into Gwalior, a distance of seventeen miles. I hear also that the Governor General expressed an opinion that Major Hutchinson should have forbidden the Ensign proceeding on his journey and disposed of the case himself in a regulalr manner and thus saved the necessity of referring it to Government. If I hear more of this matter I will let you know.'"

THE same:—"We are informed that the Governor General some time ago addressed the Secretary of State, suggesting that the Head Quarters of the Government of India should be permanently located at Simla for the six hot weather months of the year, and that a Government house and public offices, &c. should be built. A reply from the Secretary of State was received by the mail before last, in which he declined to sanction the measure as a permanent arrangement, or the building of a Government house or offices; but permitted the practice to continue for another year or until further orders. It is understood that Sir John Lawrence had determined not to remain in India if he were obliged to live in Calcutta, and this resolve had probably some influence on the Secretary of State's decision. His Excellency leaves Simla on or about the 1st proximo, to arrive at Lahore about the 11th or 12th. He does not take his Council with him, so after that date, the stars of minor magnitudes will commence to move in the direction of Calcutta. We expect them to be dropping down here from the 10th to the 31st, on which date the Railway authorities have received instructions to be in readiness to receive the Viceroy at the Howrah terminus. Mr. W. Grey goes home in March, Mr. Harington in April, and Sir Charles Trevelyan, it is believed, will follow in May. Secretaries and Councillors are all in much trouble for suitable house-accommodation for the Session, and it has been suggested that the whole Council should go into camp on the Maidan."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The bronze statue of the late lamented Sir William Peel, K.C.B., of the Royal Navy, who so distinguished himself during the Mutiny, and died at Cawnpore, will shortly be erected at the south-end of the Eden Garden, where the workmen are now preparing the pedestal. The statue of the gallant and lamented sailor was, we hear, considered a very creditable work of art in England."

THE same:—"Shortly after Colonel Balfour, the famous Indian financier, left this country and the shams of which he was the author and constructor behind him, the *Times* newspaper at home strongly advocated his being called on to set the financial system of England in order; at the very time that every well-informed man here knew that Colonel Balfour's system had begun to give way; that flaws and gaps were shown all over it; and that eventually it would all 'have to' be broken up and swept away. Most of the Colonel's plans and expedients have collapsed and caused disappointment and inconvenience [illegible] and of the remainder of his work, the greater part will soon undergo dissolution. The Financial Commissioners from England are thoroughly convinced of the rottenness of Colonel Balfour's views and arrangements, and of the costly departments and appointments which he instituted for doing work which could have been just as well done at one-third of the cost to the public. Several of Colonel Balfour's apppointments and office establishments will, we are glad to believe, soon have their existence terminated, notwithstanding the old Indian Conservative opposition in certain quarters, which is fighting hard against concentration and economy, but which will find itself overwhelmed by orders from England, if it should not be wise in time and give way. We could mention the appointments to which we refer; but we do not care to disturb the slumbers of those now filling them, who, however, will, we should suppose, be "provided for elsewhere," as the saying is, and as is the practice too. The Home Government will not much longer continue to permit two or three enormously expensive establishments to be maintained for doing the work of one efficient office, and the practical English Finance Commissioners will sweep away all the useless remains of Colonel Balfour's expensive shams.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BIMLIPATAM, 12TH SEPTEMBER.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 11TH SEPTEMBER.
Steamer *Imperatrice* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 12TH SEPTEMBER.
Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Bushire* from Bombay anchored.

MADRAS, 12TH SEPTEMBER.
Steamer *Princess Royal* from Trincomalee, anchored.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL INDIA, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

WANTED to purchase a few hundred marbles and other toys for the three or four little boys who have recently been appointed as Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners to these Provinces. Address the Brief Commissioner of the Excentrical Provinces at Nagpore. As these youths are not yet out of their teens it is deemed advisable to keep their fingers from being burnt by the application of the elaborate codes, and to supply them with other things more suitable to their puerile fancies, until they shall have attained the age of 21, when, by reason of their legal majority, they will become competent to adjudicate in the interests of others, inasmuch as not till then have they any power even over their own (Query *en passant*. Is the judgment of a judge who is a minor in age a legal decision? Crack that nut Mr. Temple.) But jesting aside, I simply ask, what is gained by sending such youths to preside over judicial courts? The very people who are supposed to look to them with "riverence," chaff them, and their corrupt umlah reap a rich harvest even without resorting to the practice with experienced officers of endeavouring to throw dust in their eyes. It may be argued that these boys will turn out clever officers. Under any other circumstances it were possible, but under the present, highly improbable. Even allowing, however, that they will realize the expectations formed of them in time; what until then; and, when qualified men are available in the Provinces, why import untrained youths who can scarcely understand what a "case" constitutes, and are often seldom capable of distinguishing the points at issue in a civil or criminal cause? The policy is not sound. I have heard the people themselves complain of it, and ask with what confidence they can plead their causes before such "chokras." In point of fact, then, until of age and thoroughly qualified, these youths are nothing more than Government pensioners on Rs. 250 per mensem, unless they commence to work at once under the counsel of their umlah in whose charge they are thus literally placed. They must daily put their signatures to documents which they not only do not dictate but do not understand. This is the way they will be initiated into their work. Is it probable that they will make efficient officers? No. Send them back then to school, or to continue their study of the goose-step in the army; for at present they are obstacles to the success of the Judicial Administration of the country, and, unfortunate beings! their future prospects are being raised on the venal practices of their umlah. In their stead, the country would be benefitted by a lesser number of efficient officers of full age and some experience on higher emoluments.

The rule of Government that all important communications, sunnuds, &c., addressed by the Government to Native Princes and Chiefs must be in English, and that the English text alone is to be held as the valid authority, is about to be extended to these Provinces should our Barons and petty Chiefs prefer the English language to their vernacular, as the official medium of correspondence. I should say that, in the present state of education and general intelligence in these parts, the introduction of so desirable a reform as a general rule is simply impracticable, nevertheless some chiefs will, I am sure, come forward and adopt the change, and the rest may be encouraged from time to time to follow the example of their more enlightened brethren. If simultaneously with the adoption of the English language as the ordinary medium of communication, the introduction of the same as the Judicial Court *patois* can be effected what an incalculable blessing will be conferred on India.

Arboriculture advances in these territories under the auspices of its admiring Chief. Mr. Temple recently submitted a very interesting report on the subject, and the Viceroy has expressed his approval of the system of planting avenues in all imperial roads and nurseries at intervals of five miles in sheltered places. I think, on the score of economy, the best nurseries could be planted on the banks of streams and tanks, as there would thus be a continuous supply of water available to nourish the plants. There is a signal instance of successful planting on record in the history of these Provinces which is worthy of a place here. Rows of trees were planted along the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore road (it is believed under the eye of Sir William Sleeman) the aggregate length of these is about 200 miles, probably the largest avenues to be seen anywhere. I don't see why landholders should not be induced to tend for a remuneration young trees planted near roads or in groves near their estates. In Mysore, under Sir Mark Cubbon, a system was introduced with success of reducing the assessment to patels or ryots for planting and maintaining avenues or groves.

The want of a local Gazetteer, containing information regarding the districts and important towns in the Central Provinces, having been much felt, Mr. Temple has called on all his subordinates to assist in collecting materials for the publication of such a work. This is another of those measures which leave behind the author a strong and clear impress of his career. The book will be entitled the *Gazetteer of the Central Provinces*.

The Delhi Bank has now fairly started its Agency here. The Agent, Mr. Stamp, has been very busy for the last fortnight in search of constituents. The Native Bankers seem to view the advent of British Bankers with the utmost indifference. One assured me that, so far as he was concerned, it was all *wahead, i. e.* nonsense, as the English Bank would deprive him of very little custom and that only amongst the European community. His main source of profit, the *Credit Foncier* system, he said, would remain intact. This man has for nearly half a century carried on the practice of lending money to landholders on the mortgage of their estates, until he has arrived at such a point, that if all the mortgaged property were clumped together the area thereof would equal a British district. And any one acquainted with the system is satisfied that there is not the slightest hope of even half the mortgages being redeemed.

MARBLE ROCKS.

HOME GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

The dead season has now fairly commenced, even the busy thoroughfares of the city are somewhat less thronged than they were a month ago. Fleet Street can be crossed without much risk of being run over, and the last cargo of West India pine apples sells at a diminished figure. But it is of course in the West-end that the full effect of the change is felt. There is something really startling and far from pleasant in the emptiness of whole quarters so lately filled with fashionable bustle; Interlaken is fuller than Hyde Park and a statistic comparison of the passengers in the streets of Pompeii with those of Mayfair would probably result in favour of the former. The most important question now is "How are the birds?"—a point which two days will be amply investigated as regards the moors of the North. Never, one would think, has there been so favourable a rearing time for the young grouse; though of course there be grumblers on this point, without reckoning the *Spectator* newspaper, which asserts or rather implies a side sneer that England has no moral right to cheap sugar and grouse till she has prevented the Emperor of Russia from punishing secessionists; and I suppose till we have aided Mr. Abraham Lincoln in a similar task. Turning from the quixotic labour of preaching men and reason to an Emperor or a President, it might be appropriate to consider the question of field sports which will for the next four or five months exercise so great an influence over English society. Few persons will deny that a day employed in bagging grouse or stalking wild deer has been well expended in manly, invigorating toil; and the battle of Waterloo, which was said to have been won on the playing fields of Eton, owed in all probability the full half of its success to the moors of Yorkshire and the mountains of Braemar. When we come southward and exchange the grouse and red deer for the partridge and pheasant, the case is not so clear. There is something not over dignified in the process of nursing birds under coops, duly feeding and coddling them in order that they may be turned out a few days before a grand battue and be duly shot and brought back to their native halls as trophies of the chase. It is needless to point out how unfavourable to good neighbourship and social morality this game stocking process is, when we find that the Prince of Wales's keepers are accused of purchasing pheasants on the easy process of "no question asked"; and that a neighbouring proprietor complains that a hundred and seventy-five of his pretty chickens have been taken at one fell swoop. The dignity of the law has been called in to settle the precise date at which a home bred pheasant becomes wild; but really the whole affair savours too much of the boar-hunts of Ferdinand of Naples, the monarch of Nelson's times, he of the enormous nose and yet more enormous ignorance, whose features carved by Canova's chisel may be seen helmed and draped as Minerva on the staircase of the Museum. I never could understand by what superhuman skill and daring the king could slay so many boars as Southey's Life of Nelson informed me he did, till many years afterwards I visited the preserve of Astroni. This is an extinct crater, about three miles in circumference, the precipitous sides thickly wooded and the base very broken ground covered with brushwood and a few tall pines. Here in dignified retirement dwell some two or three hundred swine, wild by courtesy, but ready to assemble twice a day to the classic summons of a hoarsely blown conch shell which announces to them an ample meal of Indian corn. At a convenient spot barriers have been erected gradually narrowing to a space accurately gauged for the passage of a hungry pig. Decoyed by the well known blast of the shell and urged by the gentle stimulant of dogs and men in the rear, the hungry and alarmed pachyderms used to rush at the barrier eagerly jostling till the ground was paved with pigs, esurient and eager as carriage loads of race company on the Derby day at Sutton Turnpike. Then came the monarch's turn. Looking out of the window of a watch box about ten feet high, close to the wicket (he must have looked amazingly like Punch, to be sure). Ferdinando Nasone used to fire shot after shot into the straggling mass below, and return to Naples proud of having killed some two hundred unfortunate pigs. A hundred times more skill and a thousand times more danger accompanies the slaughter of pigs for the Roman market every Friday at the Porta del Popolo by two men armed with stilettoes. One may imagine the disgust with which Victor Emmanuel, a real chamois hunter, must have looked at the precious butchering apparatus of the Bourbons.

I would be loathe to place a well-stocked shooting manor in Norfolk quite so low in the scale of morals as the Neapolitan pig pen, but it must be admitted to tend in that direction. Indeed in some respects Astroni may claim precedence over Sandringham. The swine were shut up in an enclosure where they would do no harm, their pasture ground would not even by the theory of Liebig and the practice of Mechi be turned to any better purpose, and there was little chance of poachers where game would have had to be hoisted up some two hundred feet of perpendicular lava. Can any one assert that a well preserved game district does as little harm to the neighbouring villagers, to the keepers, or even to the reverend and unreverend owners and magistrates?

The excursion season was never so fine, and pleasure-seekers benefit by the drought which with a very slight intermission still continues and is already making itself felt in rapid augmentation of prices. Hitherto no accidents have occurred on the rail; though England cannot with certainty boast of managing the difficult and dangerous problem of rapid and frequent transit.

But the question of safety to the passenger against his companions remains yet unsolved, and hardly has the excitement, consequent on a murder, subsided ere a drunken maniac throws the whole community into agitation; gentlemen write to the *Times* to complain of the mysterious behaviour of a man with a cylindrical object in his hand, and ladies beg their husbands to buckle on a revolver if they intend to come out by the last train. The party most injured in these transactions is Mr. John Leech of Punch celebrity, whose old and useful hero Mr. Briggs has been extinguished for ever. The name is now associated with too much of horror to be any longer a butt for jokes. It may be doubted whether a French public would comprehend this reticence. At the sale of the effects of the late medical murderer in Paris a brisk competition took place for the marble mortar in which he was plausibly believed to have mixed the poison for his victim. Fancy what would have been said had "ces barbares Anglais" shown such a love for the flavour of crime!

Among the questions asked on the last Friday of the Parliamentary Session was one most appropriately uttered on that day of the week known to old stagers as the "nonsense night," relating to the awfully significant fact that the police force were assuming a dangerously military aspect. Very sensitive must have been the nerves, very watchful the patriotism of the honourable member to enable him to detect "miching malicho" in the very sensible and marvellously ugly felt helmet with a ridge on the top which now replaces the venerated chimney pot hat, or in the tunic which is certainly better than the old dress coat. Oddly enough the most military part of the costume is the least approved by the men themselves. Their truncheons instead of lying handily concealed in a coat-pocket hang in a leather case, obvious to the eye, difficult to open, and forming, as one of the Prætorian A division suggested, "a capital handle to pull at in a row, just like a dog's tail, Sir."

The embankment of the Thames is proceeding rapidly, immense ridges of rubbish being daily shot along the river's edge, and regiments of small steam-engines at work hammering the piles on which the road is to rest. Lying on my table is the scheme, in all essentials identical, proposed by Sir Frederick Trench just forty years ago. So long does it take for a sensible idea to fructify. "Small herbs have grace, great weeds grow apace:" one cannot help regretting that a similar delay had intervened between the birth and completion of Frederick's other idea, which, fostered by the rank hotbed of ducal patronage, inflicted on London the ludicrous figure of the Duke on the arch. If only they would hoist him down and find a site on the embankment, say near Waterloo Bridge, the statue is not worse than the ordinary rank and file of Wellington statues, and would pass if not in so conspicuous a place. The progress of the embankment has given rise to a new commerce, more ingenious than honest, that of sham antiques, professedly found in the river's bed. Pipkins, coins, glass vials, and above all leaden medals about four inches wide are spread out to catch the steamboat travellers. I had refused indignantly a villanously vert-di-gris-covered dagger which was pressed upon me by a *navvie*, as fictitious in his wares, one of those who to borrow Douglas Jerrold's joke ought to have spelt *navvy* with a *k*. "Plenty more fool next steamer," says the Cingalese, when his mock rubies are rejected: and as the steamers here run every ten minutes, there is no lack of victims. As I returned an hour later I saw the very dagger, the false illusion proceeding from the heat oppressed bank, in the hands of a purchaser whose looks clearly proved him as happy "in being cheated as to cheat."

The Missal case mentioned in my last letter continues to excite admiration. Its history has been traced with more of certainty than generally attends such matters, and we now learn that it was the property of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles 1st. This, then, may have been one of the gewgaws which were scowled on by Puritanic eyes as the Queen made her illjudged procession across St. James Park to hear mass, fatal prototype of a later journey over the same ground performed by her husband. The Missal case seems to have found favour in the eyes of the iron-hatted, and hearted, Bradshaw, inasmuch as it came into the possession of his brother Henry, a direct ancestor of its late owner. The utilitarian school who enquire with Cobbett of what use broken statues and trays of beetles can be to a nation, will be doubtless indignant that £700 should be wasted on this bauble. They may be somewhat soothed by learning that it has already been practically utilized, as an ingenious device in the binding is to be reproduced in the binding of Domesday Book now being executed from the designs of Mr. G. Sykes.

The stage has lost an actor, limited indeed in his range of characters, but within that range unrivalled. Robson has died at the age of 40. Like Liston, and in a less degree Keeley, Robson might have echoed the complaints of the mighty master of their art against Fortune, who was in truth the guilty goddess of his harmful deed. Had he been a few inches taller, Robson might have been a great tragedian; for the full power of pathos was his, in a degree unequalled perhaps since Edmund Kean. But the public like Dickens' hair dresser must draw the line somewhere, and as they refused to accept Shylock or Othello an inch shorter than Kean, Robson was compelled to burlesque the passions he could have well delineated; nor can it be denied that these, of his nature, was doomed to what it worked in like the dyer's hand.

His loss to the stage will be great in the domain, now somewhat contracting, of burlesque, and would be severely felt at the Olympic but for the unprecedented success of Tom Taylor's "Ticket of Leave Man," which, after more than a year's run, shows no signs of waning popularity. This is certainly a wonderfully close transcript of nature; the author has contrived to eliminate what would be offensive in street life, yet retain so much of reality that Cremorne, the city office, the thieves' ken come before us like a police report put in action. There is one navvy in particular, played by H. Wigan, who *must* be the author of the autobiography edited some time back by the Hon'ble Miss Eden. It is well to see success attending a piece which does not depend upon the stage carpenter, or, to any unwarranted degree, upon the pistol and bludgeon; and which, moreover, does not necessitate the old playgoer hearing Shakspeare delivered in broken English. Some great gazer into millstones has of late made the notable discovery that the Cornelius O'Dowd of Blackwood's Magazine is none other than Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. I should have thought that a very cursory examination of the style both of the articles in question and of Tony Butler would have enabled the critic to assign them to the right owner. One is tempted to enquire if Blackwood be in the condition of Falstaff who asks, "Have you any levers to lift me up again, being down?"

Among the few Exhibitions of Paintings still remaining to comfort the lonely Londoner is a noble collection of old masters at the British Institution in Pall Mall. We see there the portrait by Vandyke of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. A work of that highest range in art which attains the appearance of a simple transcript of nature, this figure, firmly planted, the face stern not savage, but with a mouth of unbending resoluteness, and an utter absence of sympathy for aught save his own purposes, this picture is a real chapter of English history. Compared with him, how poor, how unimportant a foe must have been the weak, haughty, graceful King, and how true was the foreboding of Pym that there could be no hope for the people's cause while this man's head was on his shoulders! Two very interesting paintings are here, Rembrandt's Mill, well known by engravings, and a picture by Ward (Old Ward) painted some time after seeing the Rembrandt. In the latter work we see honest imitation but no unworthy plagiarism, and in both may be traced the poetic soul of the "maker," which, reverencing Nature as strictly as the veriest pre-Raphaelite, invests her with additional loveliness, the same spirit which in Tennyson gives beauty to a Temple Bar chop-house, and has made of Burns' Jolly Beggars a group of Homeric heroes. The original sketch for Velasquez' "Las Meninas" is here, and filled as it is with cross lights, with figures just where no artist would wish them to be, it fully bears out its character of being the most difficult pictorial problem ever solved. Canaletti, best known as the chronicler of Venice, accurate and unpoetical on canvas as his fellow-townsman Goldoni on the stage, here gives us a record of Westminster Bridge, now past away, and of a most graceful piece of wood work which a reference to the catalogue informs us is a bridge at Walton on Thames. Since the days when Julius Cæsar first crossed the river at that same spot, Walton has seen nothing so graceful, and as the ugly line of bridgework which succeeded it did quietly subside into the river just four years ago, it would be wise to reproduce this elegant bridge.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH AUGUST.

WHILE suffocating in the intense heat of the dog-days, it is almost refreshing to read the meteorological tables which tell of wind, storm, and rain elsewhere. But what would have been thought, a single generation ago, of such a paragraph as that which the authorities of Observatories now publish every evening? How would the wise heads of thirty years ago have felt, could they have perused such a statement as the following?—"The two series of storms of the last few days have continued their course towards the east in a parallel direction. On the one hand, they reached Leipsic and St. Petersburg yesterday evening; and, on the other, a storm is mentioned as having occurred at the same period to the north-west of Antibes. The barometrical fall signalised yesterday to the north-west of England has now reached Sweden, and the bad weather is passing on to Russia. The rise on the western coast of Spain lasted but a short time; gales with storms are advancing from the Atlantic menacing Spain, France, and England. A circular storm from the south reached Malta last night at 9 o'clock; and gales were reported this morning from Sicily, the west coast of Italy, and the Gulf of Genoa." One of the newspaper paragraphs, now so common, giving the movements of the crowned heads and their relatives, and showing that not one sovereign of Europe is at this present writing, in his capital, while half of them are not even in their own dominions would strike a reader of even twenty years ago as equally unintelligible. Even the children are journeying; among others the eldest child of the Princess Royal, a grave young gentleman of five years old who is spending the summer in England with his royal grandmamma, immensely petted both by that illustrious "parient" and by all his youthful aunts and uncles.

The worlds of finance and letters are, almost to a man, at the seaside, or at what the Parisians, in their dawning ambition to speak and write English, now call "*watheringsplaces*;" but the principal stars of the stage are working hard in spite of the heat, shooting hither and thither across the firmament of Europe, and reaping golden harvests in Germany and among the Pyranees. As for that lucky little Patti who began her fortunate career at the French Opera with £160 per night for 15 nights, and a benefit of £440, she has been engaged for a couple of concerts at 500 guineas!

A revolution has been accomplished at the Opera referred to; the Director of that privileged establishment having forbidden the use of crinoline on the stage, under the penalty of losing a week's salary for a first offence, and fortnight's salary for a second. The new law came into operation a few nights ago, the ballet being the brilliant new favourite, *Nemea*, and the Opera, *Guillaume Tell*. During the early part of the performance, several crinolines were visible on the stage each surmounted by a defiant face. When the curtain was raised for the second time, the greater number of the forbidden appendages had disappeared; and before the close of the evening not one remained visible. Gossip talks of heartrending scenes that were enacted, that terrible evening, out of reach of the public eye, managerial remonstrances, followed by entreatings, coaxings, threats, tears, and faintings, during all of which the authorities remained firm, until the recalcitrant damsels, handsome and ugly, convinced, at last, that the doom of their cages was really irreversible, were fain to dry their eyes, smooth their angry brows, and, submitting to the distressing determination of the despotic Director, resume their friskings and pirouettes denuded of their darling hoops.

Despite the revolution thus autocratically carried out at the Grand Opera, and the reported renunciation of crinoline by the aristocracy of Austria, in deference to the example of their beautiful and very popular Empress, the reign of the modern tyrant hardly seems to be drawing to a close. The great silk-houses of Lyons do really pay a heavy premium to the leading dressmakers of Paris, in order to ensure their aid in keeping up a style of dress which requires nearly double the quantity of material that sufficed for a gown before the introduction of distended skirts; and all these leaders of fashion are prepared to battle stoutly in support of a style which they find to be, in every way, so profitable to themselves. Moreover, inconvenient and unhealthy as crinoline may be, it is less disagreeable than the twisting of limp feminine draperies round the wearer's knees, from which perpetual tendency at their skirts all civilized womankind suffered so much annoyance before crinoline was invented; and less injurious to the health than the enormous weight of the twelve or fifteen starched petticoats with which it was at first attempted to keep down the troublesome proneness of gowns to get between the knees, and round the ankles, of their wearers. Unless the Empress Eugenie set the example of a far more sweeping innovation, and substituted in place of petticoats some elegant and convenient modification of trouser and tunic, crinoline may be modified, may come to be worn smaller and more elastic, but is hardly likely to be dethroned.

Bonnets, however, would almost seem to be disappearing from the stage of human things. Old and young, grave and gay, black hair and gray hair, all are passing under the domain of the *hat*. The Empress is scarcely ever seen in anything but a hat; and the great convenience of this style of head-gear, as well as its general becomingness, seems to promise its universal adoption. The latest novelty is a close imitation of boys' caps, with visor and strap; but these are neither elegant nor becoming, and will probably go out of fashion as suddenly as they have come in.

A very charming innovation of the present season, but one whose costliness will hardly allow of its being generally adopted, is the change in the mode of setting the dessert on the table, at very grand banquets; the fruit, instead of being served in dishes; being brought in still growing in pots, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, oranges, plums, figs, nectarines, &c., are placed on the table growing on dwarfed espaliers; the pots standing on silver sockets, or on trays. Strawberries, thus growing, are easily obtained; a pot, containing a strawberry plant in full bearing, is placed before each guest. The first idea of this curious fashion seems to have been borrowed from the magnificent surprise prepared by King Victor Emmanuel for his aunt, the late Empress Dowager of Russia, who, when the fastidious and luxurious widow (of the seven feet of pride and obstinacy that used to go to bed in his boots, because he thought it derogatory to the dignity of a Czar to let his bare feet be visible to his valet) went to Nice for the winter, caused a splendid conservatory to be prepared, contiguous to the dining-room of the villa he placed at her disposal; and this conservatory being completely lined with every sort of fruit-tree, in full bearing, trained upon its walls, the old Empress, who was excessively fond of fruit, and greatly delighted with any mark of attention paid to her, was intensely delighted with the conservatory, which enabled her to gather for herself, after each repast, the most delicious fruit, in the highest state of perfection and freshness. It is even said that the old lady's delight at this piece of gallantry on the part of her royal nephew contributed in no slight degree to obtain for the new kingdom the unexpectedly early recognition with which it was favoured by the Russian Court.

In curious contrast with this luxurious way of obtaining fruit in its greatest freshness, are the details, just made public, of the new and highly successful eating-house recently opened at Mulhouse, in connexion with the model lodging-house for working people, which seems to be succeeding so remarkably well. The dinners sold at this restaurant consist of articles of consumption of the very best quality, the tariff of prices being as follows:—For a plate of good meat soup, 2 sous; the beef out of the soup, served up with a good savoury gravy, carrots, and onions, 3 sous; plate of vegetables, from 2 to 3 sous; pork-chops with bread crumbs, 6 sous; roast veal, 5 sous; salad, 2 sous; cheese, 2 sous; portion of white wine, 3 sous; of red wine, 4 sous. The vast dining-hall is clean, light, and well ventilated. Bread, groceries, and coal are sold at cost price, by the same establishment.

The Imperial *Fete* of the 15th has passed off with unusual *eclat*. Not to excite the jealousy of Paris by the superior splendour of the *fetes* that are being got up in honour of the visit of the King of Spain, the Government relaxed its purse-strings, and has given the capital the most splendid celebration of the Napoleonic *festa* that this dynasty has yet vouchsafed to it. The illuminations comprised the garden of the Tuileries, Place de la Concorde, and Champs Elysees. Twenty-five thousand flowering plants converted the two latter thoroughfares into temporary paradises; in the midst of which stood a Mexican palace, and other splendid fire-devices. Imperial cyphers, crowns, banners, &c., all in globes of coloured glass, looking like Brobdignagian pearls, emeralds, sapphires, amethysts, and rubies,—electric lights converting the splendid fountains into cataracts of liquid silver, and volcanic fire,—Bengal lights, filling the entire scene alternately with a red, blue, and green glow,—and fireworks representing a Mexican temple and a cascade of fire, and terminating in a *bouquet* surpassing all the wonderful creations hitherto produced in this line by Ruggieri, made up a scene that was at once magnificent and beautiful in the extreme. While daylight lasted climbing poles, rope-dancing, regattas, gratuitous theatre-going, &c., occupied the city; and the whole affair passed off in perfect order.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Kurrachee, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed on Friday, the 16th September, at 2 P. M.

MAILS for Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed on Thursday, the 15th September, at 10 A. M.

MAILS for Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Calcutta, per steamer *India*, will be closed on Friday, the 16th September, at 10 A. M.

THE Parsee Mutton Company propose to open firewood depots in Bombay with a view to put down the monopoly of the present native firewood dealers.

MR. CHARLES TAPSELL is appointed a third [illegible] Sub-Assistant in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department to fill a vacancy, with effect from 2nd August last.

THE Civil and Military Committee was commenced on Monday last in the Town Hall and will be over on Friday next. In the absence of Mr. Venayek Wassoodewjee, Mr. Wassoodew Pandoorung, Assistant in the Revenue Department of the Secretariate, conducted the examination with other members of the Committee.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER BARTON, Provincial Grand Master of the Scotch Lodges of Western India, has [illegible] Poona, in [illegible] ance of his official tour through the Deccan, [illegible] preside at a grand festival of the craft to be held this evening at Poona, in the Banquet Room of Lodge [illegible] Andrews in the East.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain J. A. Collett, which leaves this port to-day for China, &c., carries on board 806 chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers:—

For Melbourne.—Mr. Anderson Bogle, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, and Miss Fraser.
For Sydney.—Captain and Mrs. Colt and 3 children.
For Hongkong.—Mr. Henry Thorburn.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

March.—"Slashers" .... Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Alexandra" .... Schmuck.
Aria (Op.)—"Grossfurstin" .... Flotow
Quadrille.—"Rose of Castile" .... [illegible]
Selection (Op.)—"La Gazza Ladra" ... Rossini
Galop.—"Railway" .... [illegible]

THE ELEPHANTA OUTRAGE AND MURDER.—This case has occupied Mr. R. H. Pinhey, the Session Judge of the Conkan, four days in the trial at Tanna. There are fifteen Chinese, belonging to the Elphinstone Land Reclamation Works at Elephanta, charged with the offence of murder and abetment of murder. These men all pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scoble, the Clerk of the Crown, appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Mr. Hore, Solicitor of the High Court.

Mr. Hayllar defended the prisoners.

The Native Assessors on this trial have convicted two of the prisoners of wilful murder, eleven of abetment of murder; and have acquitted two of the accused.

The Judge has taken time to consider his judgment, and will deliver his finding on the evidence on Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

A report of the trial will be given in our issue of to-morrow.

WHOM SHOULD WE HANG?—A few days ago, we brought to the public notice the very worst case that could possibly, under any circumstances whatever, with a "head" on the department concerned, have happened, in connection with such an important office of the State as the Post Office,—which, in England, is always supervised by men of the highest rank in the realm: witness Lord Stanley of Alderly, the present Post Master General of England. A large number of letters in the Europe Department—both Inward and Outward—were recently fished up out of a well in the native town. Beside the well, at the time when the packet of upwards of sixty letters was rescued from the oblivion to which they had been consigned by a blundering hand, was a clerk of the very department to which these relics belonged. In the same chawl or [illegible] within a few yards of the well, resided other [illegible] clerks of the Bombay General Post Office. The case has now been in the hands of an intelligent Police Constable, Mr. Jackson, for the last ten or twelve days, and he has, doubtless, done his best to find out the scoundrels concerned in this nefarious business.

A FEARFUL RIVALRY.—We notice that the [illegible] *Herald* has increased its rate of subscription by [illegible] rupees a year. We cannot say we perceive any corresponding improvement in the value of the paper, but perhaps it will come.—*Poona Observer.*

WE have the pleasure to congratulate Major Candy, on the success of his son, Mr. Edward Townshend Candy, at the Indian Civil Service Examination in England this year. Mr. Candy, who is nineteen years of age, comes 22nd in the list, and is recorded to have obtained 1984 marks—no slight proof of ability and proficiency. We trust he may have as distinguished and useful a career before him as that of his worthy father. His cousin, Mr. Richard Edward Candy, is fifteenth in the same list, and obtained 2090 marks.—*Id.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic week ending 28th August, 1864

No. of Passengers 64,657	Amount...	Rs	42,763 [illegible]
Merchandize		,,	63,206 [illegible]
	Total...	Rs	105,969 15 [illegible]

Corresponding week last year

OPEN 553 MILES

No of Passengers 68,266	Amount...	Rs	31,994 15 0
Merchandize		,,	24,761 7 0
	Total...	Rs.	56,756 6 0

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 31st August.)

POONA COLLECTORATE.—During the fortnight the fall of rain had been slight and partial throughout Sewnere and other districts of this Collectorate. The crops, however, were reported to be doing well in all the talookas with the exception of the eastern villages of the Haveilly Talookas in which the crops were reported to be withering for want of rain. There was no disease reported either amongst men or cattle.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain in this collectorate was very scanty. The crops were [illegible] thriving. The early ones were in a few places [illegible] the sickle. The district of Malwan was healthy, twenty-five persons died from dysentery in Vingorla and in Parsolee, and thirteen died from cholera in Malwan. In other districts there was slight prevalence of cholera and small-pox.

SUB-COLLECTORATE OF COLABA.—The fall of rain had been favourable. The crops were reported to be in a thriving condition. Fifty-nine persons were reported to have died of cholera at the following places in talooka Allibaug:—twenty in the town of Allibaug, five at Chincholee, thirty-two at Chrol, and two at Kowinda.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—13th September.

(Before N. W. OLIVER, Esq.)

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Henry Goshen, seaman of the British ship *Wasp*, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appeared from the evidence of the chief mate, that the prisoner refused yesterday morning to wash decks. He said he would not do it. The second mate of the ship, Henry Dailly, corroborated the above evidence.

The prisoner, when called upon to state his defence, said that he was ill-treated by the chief mate.

His Worship advised the prisoner to go on board and do his duty. The accused showed his willingness to go on board. He was ordered to be sent on board accordingly.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Ali Hoossien, a Mahomedan rogue, who had been about twenty times in the House of Correction, and Fyzoon Acroom Ali, have been respectively committed by Mr. Leeke, to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the former charged with the theft of one bag, of the value of twenty rupees, several currency notes of the value of one thousand one hundred and seventy rupees, and four rupees in silver, making together the sum of Rs. 1,194, the property of one Premjee Ramjee; and the latter with aiding and abetting him.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A MEETING of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction was held at the prison, on Monday last, for the purpose of investigating into several charges brought against some of the Assistants in that Jail.

Several charges were preferred against Assistant Wheaton viz., for bringing in large quantities of tobacco and spirits to the prison; for taking orders from the prisoners to their friends outside for money; and, lastly, for illtreating the prisoner Wheatraub, with a view of extorting money, and only desisting from such conduct on obtaining an order on his friends for money. Evidence of William Barns, Samuel Wilson and William Macarthy, prisoners in the House of Correction, was taken at length, but it was not sufficient to support the charges preferred against the accused; he was, therefore, allowed to return to his duty, and was warned that the Committee would take severe notice of his conduct should he hereafter be found guilty of bringing any articles in the prison for the use of the prisoners.

The Committee next proceeded to investigate charges of similar nature preferred against Assistant Jones, who on the evidence adduced before the Committee was found guilty of the charges, and was sentenced to be dismissed for a flagrant breach of the prison rules.

The Committee then read a letter from Assistant Fredericks, resigning his appointment. A charge of insubordination having been preferred against this man, and he having been ordered by the President not to resign the appointment of Assistant, Mr Frederick was dismissed, and not allowed to draw any pay for the present month.

An attempt was made some time ago by a prisoner named John Packard to escape from the prison, the Committee resolved that the prisoner undergo seven days' solitary confinement, in addition to the three days' punishment already inflicted, and that he should receive such diet as the medical officer might suggest. The Committee then dispersed.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE PRACTICE OF THE COURT.—Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, wished to take the opinion of the Full Court on a point of practice. A few days ago a case was set down for hearing before His Honor the Third Judge (Mr. Manockjee), in which Mr. Sutherland, an officer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, had been deputed by him (Mr. Crawford) to appear on behalf of the Company. The Judge refused to allow Mr. Sutherland to appear on behalf of the Railway Company unless he was authorised by an officer of the Company, holding that he had been deputed. Mr. Crawford, therefore, gave Mr. Sutherland a written authority to represent the Company, but still the same objection was made, and he (the Judge) insisted upon the attendance of the defendants themselves. It was, therefore, difficult to say who should appear, and for his own part he thought that so long as some one capable of conducting the case was in attendance, the Company should be considered to have appeared as well as it could. Therefore he would like to hear the opinion of the Full Court as to what was the practice.

The Third Judge (Mr. Manockjee) here read the Sections of the Act in reference to the point in question. He considered that Mr. Crawford, who was only an agent to the Company, was not competent to authorise any other person to appear on behalf of the Company; and it was on that ground that he refused to listen to what that gentleman said on the occasion. The Secretary [illegible] Court when [illegible] authority. [illegible] had always been [illegible] of the Company, and was of opinion that he was competent to authorise another officer to appear.

His Honor, the First Judge, did not think that Mr. Crawford had the power to delegate another person to appear for the Company, although he had himself been looked upon as the representative of the Company.

Mr. Crawford submitted that he had such power. He did not appear in that Court as a Solicitor for the Company but as an officer of the Company, having received his appointment from the Directors in London.

The Court desired Mr. Crawford to show how he was empowered.

Mr. Crawford said he was a permanent officer of the Company as much as the Secretary, General Manager, or any other officer; and, therefore, considered, as such, that he was competent to authorise some one else to appear for the Company. He submitted that Mr. Sutherland was empowered to appear on the occasion in question, he being at the present time employed in settling special claims on the Company's account.

His Honor (Dr. Reid) observed that Mr Manockjee was willing to recognise Mr Crawford, as that gentleman had been in the habit of representing the Company, but that he did not know Mr. Sutherland, he (Dr. Reid) should not himself have objected, but the Judge had a perfect right to make such an objection if he saw fit.

Mr. Crawford submitted that if he was not held to be competent to delegate such authority, no one else than the Directors themselves could do so; as none of the other officers of the Company had any more powers in that respect than himself.

His Honor (Dr. Reid) asked if they were appointed otherwise than under the Company's Seal.

Mr. Crawford explained that the Directors had power to appoint their officers without doing so under the Seal.

His Honor (Dr. Reid)—How do you manage in the High Court?

Mr. Crawford said it was different there, as he had to appear as a Solicitor as it was a question of costs; and, therefore, had to get authority from the Secretary, but not under the Seal. The Chairman of the Local Board, Mr. Bickersteth, was the chief officer of the Company in India, though he was possessed of no individual power.

The Court held that the Judge was justified in withholding his consent to allow Mr. Sutherland to appear in the case in question, on the ground that Mr. Crawford, though hitherto recognised as the agent of the Company, had not authority to depute any one else to appear on their behalf. They were of opinion that the Company ought to authorise persons to appear for them in a formal way. The Judge was entitled to make the objection which he did, each Judge sitting in his own Court being invested with full powers, though perhaps the other Judges would have acted differently. The Court did not feel themselves competent to give any opinion as to any particular case at the present time but only decided upon a point of practice.

Mr. Crawford wished to know, for his future guidance, who the Court considered would be a competent authority.

The Court were of opinion that the Chairman of the Company should sign such an authority. Mr. Manockjee would be willing to receive an authority from the Chairman or the Secretary.

Mr. Crawford said, the question was not what Mr. Manockjee would accept; the case was before the full Court on a question of practice, and, therefore, what he wanted was the opinion of the Court for his own future guidance.

The Court did not feel themselves competent to pronounce any such opinion.

Mr. Crawford observed that if the Court did not feel themselves competent to pronounce an opinion, how was it to be expected that an advocate could know what to do?

His Honor (Dr. Reid) said that the Court might suggest a way of meeting the difficulty of the case.

Mr. Crawford knew, of course, how that could be met. He might appear himself, but that he did not want to do so unless he was obliged.

His Honor (Dr. Reid) said if he was called upon in any case before them to express his opinion he would willingly do so.

Mr. Crawford said that he had another question to ask on a point of practice, as to plaintiffs in suits. One Judge held that a plaintiff must appear, while the other Judges held that he must not. It was, therefore, necessary that suitors should really know whether such was necessary or not. It was desirable to know what the law—if there was any law at all on the subject—was.

The Court did not feel called upon to express any opinion on the matter, as there was no particular case before them. But Dr. Reid himself thought that the question should be decided, and if a case arose, there being then none before the Court, he would be very glad to have it decided.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Another hit at the firm of Phillips, Kennelly and Co., the Municipal Commissioners. Again the state of the several streets in the neighbourhood of the Fish Market are so bad that the medical men are afraid the malaria raging absolute there will one day in the ensuing hot season prove fatal to many of the residents of the locality. The scavenging body are very neglectful in removing the decomposed animal and vegetable matters laying accumulated for days.

Cholera and malarious fever find a comfortable resting place there.

Trusting you will wield your powerful pen to remedy the evil and relieve the mind of the residents,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER AND AN INHABITANT.

Bombay, 13th September.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to bring to your notice the following proof of the admirable way in which things are now managed in the Bombay Post Office. On the 15th June last, I posted three letters (correctly addressed, as it afterwards turned out) to inhabitants of this island. On the 19th August, the three letters were returned to me through the Dead Letter Office, with the word "unknown" on each. I do not complain so much of the inability of the peon to find the persons written to as I do of the disgraceful system that keeps the letters upwards of two months before returning them to the writers. In London, a letter, of which the address cannot be found, is returned within eight or ten days; and yet there are some people who assert that London is larger than Bombay! Even the Dead Letter Office notices enclosing the letters were dated a fortnight before they reached me, so that it would appear that it sometimes requires that time for transmission from the P. O. to the Fort! I addressed an official complaint to the Postmaster General, on the subject, with full particulars, on the 19th August last. I have not yet had even the courtesy of an acknowledgment! Surely it is high time that something were done to change this state of things!

13th September. A BOMBAY MERCHANT.

A PIOUS CLERK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I send you a copy of a letter addressed to me a day or two ago. C.

To, ——, Esq.,

HONOURED SIR,—By the blessing of God I write to you these lines as follows. On the 8th of the month I came to you for work as a copying clerk, I have worked for the day, I was very willing to stay in your office, but the very next morning God has opened my fortune to get 20 rupees a month under Mr. Tonkins, as Mr. Kirk wrote a letter to him a few weeks ago for to employ me. I shall beg of you, and as a gift from God, you will give me something for that day as being in great distress, to say as a present from a kind gentleman, if you will send me a rupee if your honour will please send with a note to Revd. Mr. Kirk at Fort Christian School, No 9 Hornby Row, and I will receive it. May the great God bless you, keep you and Mrs. C——, in strength and happiness, and bring you and Mrs. C——, into his kingdom at the last day. Therefore remaineth a rest to the people of God.

Every morning, and before I go to sleep, I shall pray to the Almighty as long as life holds me for your honour's kind feelings.

He that giveth to the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that what he hath shall be given him again.

P. S.—Kindly send a note with your kindness to Revd. C. Kirk by return of post.—Your most obedient servant, till death, DAVID GEORGE.

Bombay, 11th September.

THE FAMILY JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am not a straightlaced man. I will even confess myself to be a great sinner. But then I keep myself to myself, and never lecture the public. I neither preach in Church of England pulpits, nor write in the *Times of India*.

If I did both,—if I were parson of the one and editor of the other—I flatter myself that I should be circumspect. I am sure that I should have the grace to keep out obscenity from the one as much as from the other. Such articles as the so-called "Paris Correspondence,"—written perchance in the Girgaum Road or the Bhendy Bazaar,—which appeared in this day's *Times of India*, would find no admittance there, were I a Reverend Editor.

The poor weak King of Spain who married his cousin the Queen of that ilk some 20 years ago, and is now the acknowledged father of a large Royal Family, is said by the Reverend gentleman's "Paris (or Girgaum or Bhendy Bazaar) Correspondent," to have been impotent from the day of their marriage, even until now. That is to say, the Reverend gentleman's supposed correspondent would have us believe Her Catholic Majesty to be no better than she should be: and with holy zeal he denounces that supposed Jezebel to the Ducks of Bombay, forgetful only that there is an Advocate General in Duckland, and laws, and informations, in store, for them who—parsons or not—are guilty of slandering the allies of Her Britannic Majesty.

Bad as this is, it is not by any means the worst part of the business. Why tell the tale with unnecessary indecency, your Reverence? Why indulge in bad—very bad—in every acceptation of the term uncommonly bad—puns, upon His Catholic Majesty's supposed infirmities? Surely your hearers will remember this when next you tell them of righteousness and judgment to come.

The Free Kirk have rightly determined to be unworthy of their ministry those who frequent nautches and are intimate with those who nautch thereat: they at least are

Bombay, 13th September. CONSISTENT.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Indian Daily News.

SIR,—In an article in your issue of the 1st instant, regarding the Acclimatisation Society of Australia, you would have it appear that the Agent of that Society is about to send from Calcutta, amongst other animals and birds, "500 minas, 5,000 sparrows, 2 boa-constrictors, and 2 alligators." As this is an error on your part, or that of your informant, I should be glad if you would have the statement corrected.

As I am making collections here for the above Society, I am at a loss to imagine from whom your information was obtained. In the first place, there is not a single alligator, boa-constrictor, sparrow, nor mina amongst my collection.

It would be [illegible] to seek for alligators in India, for the purpose of exporting them to [illegible], on behalf of the Society, as they already abound there in great numbers. The same may be said of snakes.

The object of the Acclimatisation Society, is to introduce and breed animals, birds, fish, and implant seeds of all useful kinds, and with this view I have already sent camels from Cabul, Bekaneer, Leia in the Punjaub, and Makranee beyond Sind, together with partridges, doves, pheasants, marabouts, and other birds, amongst them some sparrows and minas, both of which latter were very highly prized,—the minas more especially as being invaluable to the farmers and gardeners on account of their being such destroyers of insects. They are already become at home to the colony, having increased in large numbers, and the young may now be seen flying about. The Nyl-ghau, deer, antelope, shawl-goat, and mountain sheep from Thibet have also been sent by me, and I shall be happy on behalf of the Society to purchase or recieve as donations any of the following:—

Black or grey patridges, hares, antilopes, deer of all kinds, shawl-goats, pheasants of all kinds, minas or other insect-destroying birds, wild asses, hunting dogs from Northern India, fish, and seeds. G. J. L.

Allipore, 5th September.

POLICE MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I would esteem it a great favour if you would allow me a space in your widely circulated journal, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the miserable management of the police on the road leading from Bhooleshwar down to the sea-shore on the evening of Saturday last the 20th instant.

At the desire of a friend of mine, I accompanied him to the sea-shore where nearly all the images of Gunputtees and Gowries were being taken to be drowned from every quarter of the town. The road was so thronged with multitudes of people, both males and females, and carriages and palanquins in which were seated the images of the idol of Gunputtee, that the father could not distinguish his son, nor the mother her daughter. Country music of every denomination was playing rampantly, and there was nothing like right and left sides for carriages to pass with safety to the lives of the people. Amidst all this confusion gangs after gangs of pick-pockets began to pell in, thus creating a disturbance of an indescribable nature. They stripped persons of their ornaments, clothes, turbans &c.; and many Gunputtees were literally smashed to pieces by their running to and fro; not to talk of the injuries that many must have suffered. In fine, the whole scene presented a ghastly appearance.

Mr. Editor, what was the state of the management of the Police? Where were our worthy Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent Messrs. Souter and Edginton? What were they doing? Were they present on the spot? Echo answers No! Notwithstanding this, was there a sufficient number of yellow-turbaned gents? No! and why? Perhaps on account of their Superintendent's absence.

While Mr. Forjett was the Superintendent of Police we never saw or heard of any such mismanagement, particularly on such occasions as Mohurrums and Gunputtees. We cannot but appreciate his long and arduous services for the good of the Bombay public. It is high time that our present Superintendent should follow his example and thus relieve the public of the annoyance they are put to.

Hoping to see a better management on Wednesday next the 14th inst., for on that day also the whole lot of the remaining Gunputtees will be taken to the sea, and on such other occasions, I beg, &c.

Bombay, 12th September. AN EYE-WITNESS.

MILITARY SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—That the soldier is a slave and can be ordered here or there *bon gre mal gre* at the caprice of his superior officer is an indubitable fact, one which while it is to be deplored appears irremediable; and if there is one evil in the army more glaring than another, and which ought to rivet immediate attention, it is this, the unnecessary detention of a soldier after the expiry of his term of service. Instead of adopting the precautionary measure of writing home to the Horse Guards six months previous in anticipation of the expiration of a soldier's service, recourse is had to the laborious and detestible practice of applying even six months subsequent to such a time. After which the soldier has to look forward to a day *sine die*: it may be twelve, it was even known to be eighteen months before the final discharge certificate arrived. This imposition the higher authorities do not ignore, but evade by the most futile of all arguments "it cannot be helped."

In most instances the soldier dare not approach his superior to enquire why he has been detained against his will when he should have been a free man twelve or eighteen months ago. Should he do so, he is soon made to learn that he is still a slave. His freedom is curtailed within the limits "thus far shalt thou go and no further." To all beyond his own rank he must know he is their obsequious slave.

I ask why can it not be remedied? Why should a man be made to slave beyond his stipulated time? There are hundreds of even privates in the army who can earn a very respectable livelihood. Then why should the opportunity be deferred? How many who have had thus to linger in anxious expectation, whose hopes deferred have made their hearts sick on reaching this acme in their lives degenerate to the vagabonds, jump as it were from the frying-pan into the fire, or more classically speaking escape Scylla to fall into Charybdis. On enquiring the forlorn and pitiable condition of a vagrant who turned out to be a late private in Her Majesty's Service—he answered "had I been liberated twelve months ago when opportunity of lucrative employment was put into my hands; I would have been a different man, but now I cannot find employment, and it is not reasonable to expect that I can eke out an existence on a shilling per diem." Ghost of Howard! Can no one try and ameliorate the future of the poor private. Why ye Philanthopists, do ye din humanity into our ears—Ye Editors, why decry vagrancy when ye will not bung up all its sources. I have a near relative in the army whose 19 years of service completed in October last, at this time he got liberty to obtain employment if he could, and was cautioned to be present at muster on the 1st of every month at the Depot in Kirkee. With some trouble he had the good fortune to secure a berth that brought him in a very respectable income. This he engaged for about five months, being a credit to himself and his employers; when lo! he received a hasty and impervious summons to make his appearance at headquarters: thither he repaired at great risk of his employment, not sure whether he was to be arrested for some fault of which he was ignorant, or whether to receive his final discharge, but it turned out to be neither; but to his chagrin, to sign his papers preparatory to being sent home, when he had expected that such matters had been arranged six months previous. This mortification he was obliged to stomach as well as he could. Barring the two days leave he was obliged to take every month to be at muster, to the great inconvenience of his employers, and the fitful summonses to attend headquarters at every crotchet of his superior officers, he was finally recalled to join his Depot and was, of course, obliged to resign his situation. The reason of which it appears he has now only learnt a month after his return to the Depot—to wit—a dispute has arisen about the two years gratuitously given to all soldiers for their loyalty in not deserting Her Majesty when Jack Company resigned India to Her Britannic Majesty. The Commanding Officer, pending any decision from Sir W. Mansfield, (to whom it was referred) has taken—as he could not do otherwise—the benefit of the doubt to himself, and the poor soldier for his loyalty is made *nolens volens* to serve Her Majesty another two years. Sir W. Mansfield has not, I believe, up to this time deigned to give his decision in the matter.

The soldier I refer to has (within a month) completed 20 years, will have, I suppose, to wait till 21 have expired—another 12 months for delays as are unnecessarily occasioned by writing home. When all this time will have passed and he is a free man—unless he is lucky enough to get a similar employment—which by the way are like angel's visits "few and far between," he will have to starve on his shilling a day. I beg, Mr. Editor, you will not allow so important a subject to pass unhandled.

Bombay, 12th September. H. T.

CABOOL.

12th August.—Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan went to the Bala Hissar to see Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, who is still suffering from sickness. A letter from Sufdur Ali Khan was received to-day by Sooltan Mahomed from Taskurghan. It was as follows:—

"Mohamed Hossain Khan, the chief of Mamana has arrived in Tashkurghan, and has been received by the Ameer very kindly. A salute was fired in his honour the day he arrived, and several Khans were sent out to receive him. In some two or three days khilluts are to be granted to Mohamed Hoosain Khan, Chief of Mamana, Ukrum Khan Jumshadiee, Mirza Mahomed Hoosain Khan Heeratee, Saifoolla Khan Ferozekoee, and the Persian ambassador, and then they are to be dismissed. Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan has been appointed Deputy Governor of Heerat in place of Nazir Naeem Khan, who is to come to Cabool. Two battalions from the Ameer's camp are to go to Heerat, and relieve the two Cabool battalions now stationed in that place. After the above arrangements are completed the Ameer is to leave for Cabool."

A letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan was also received to-day by his family. It said:—

"I don't understand what you mean by writing to me, 'that I should be careful of the Ameer.' I have told you in my former letters, and so I do now, that no one dare molest me, and as for taking me prisoner, I don't see any such man. Please don't listen to Cabool rumours. I am quite well in Tashkurghan, while Ubdoolrahman Khan with the whole army is at Tukhtabool. It is merely to save bloodshed that I have made up with the Ameer, otherwise, my one Sirdar was quite enough to beat the Ameer's troops."

13th August.—Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, being a little better, held a Durbar, and tried a few theft cases. It is ascertained from the merchants who have just arrived from Toorkistan, that the reason why the Ameer has not gone to pay his visit to the Muzar Shurreef is, that he is afraid of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, who is encamped at Tukhtabool.

14th August.—News was received to-day from Toorkistan to the effect that the Ameer had sent his Jazailchees to Ghoree and Booghlan to take charge of those places, and that he had written to Sahibzada Ghoolam Jan not to leave the fort of Khunjan until further orders. The Ameer was busy in receiving and settling with the Chiefs of Mamana and other places, and as soon as he had done with them, he was to leave for Cabool. Shere Mohamed, Adjutant of the Battalion of Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, having been ordered by the Sirdar to march for Candahar refused to do so, until he was ordered by Ameer [illegible] Allee Khan, he was also otherwise impertinent to the Sirdar Mohamed Hashein, the son of Shurreef Khan, who was sitting there, got up from his place, and having seized the Adjutant, gave him a sound beating and sent him to prison. Mohamed Shurreef Khan went to Meer Hajee Sahib, and told him how the Adjutant of his battalion had behaved towards him. Meer Hajee Sahib sympathized with Mohamed Shurreef Khan and advised him to remain quiet until the return of the Ameer from Turkistan.

15th August.—Mohamed Shurreef Khan would have left to-day for Candahar had it not been for Meer Hajee Sahib, who advised him not to do so, until he had written to and received a reply from the Ameer on the subject. Accordingly Mohamed Shurreef Khan has written a letter to the Ameer telling him how he was treated by the Adjutant, and how he was forbidden by Khooshdil Khan from going into the Bala Hissar. It is given out that Mohamed Shurreef Khan has been sent for by Mohamed Ameen Khan, and that is why he wants to throw the blame on the shoulders of the Adjutant Khooshdil Khan, and to be off before the Ameer returns from Toorkistan.

The following news-letter was received from Tashkurghan:—

"Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan has not come to Tashkurghan to pay his dues to Ameer. The heat is oppressive, and the people are suffering from sickness. The Ameer will soon leave for Cabool."

16th August.—The following letter from Ameer Shere Allee Khan was received by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan:—

"I will march from Tashkurghan for Koondez and Khanabad on the 15th Rubbee-ool-awal (19th August,) and after I have made arrangements at those places. I will leave for Cabool *viâ* Ghoree and Booghlan."

17th August.—It was written in Mirza Ubdoolrazak's letter received by his son from Tashkurghan, that the hot winds were blowing at that place, and that sickness was so prevalent in the camp, that not half the men were fit for duty. It was also written in the letter that the Ameer was on the eve of marching for Khanabad and Koondez.

18th August.—A Khan in the Ameer's camp has sent the following letter to Cabool:—

"What if the treaty has been ratified between the Ameer and Sirdar Ufzul Khan, and the Ameer has got Koondez and Khanabad. Nobody knows what Ufzul Khan is about; the fact is he is trying his best to keep the Ameer in good humour until he leaves Toorkistan, and then he will take very good care that the Ameer will not enjoy Koondez and receive the revenue. The Ameer is not asleep, he wishes to have Ubdoolrahman Khan in his camp, and to see his camp broken up and the troops dispersed, and thus to weaken Ufzul Khan's power, but that will never be the case. The moment Ameer Shere Allee Khan has turned his back on Toorkistan, Ufzul Khan will be the master of all the places now named to have been given to the Ameer, and then the Ameer can do nothing. In short Ufzul Khan will be the gainer after all. The Ameer sent for Ubdoolrahman Khan twice, but in vain, as he, Ubdoolraman, said in reply, 'Let the Ameer send the Sirdar Sahib, (meaning Ufzul Khan,) to take command of the army, and then he would willingly go to pay his respects to the Ameer.'"

19th August.—From Jellalabad news has been received to the effect that Sooltan Khan is still collecting men, and is intending to march against Lallpoora. Mirza Ubdoolwahab, the Moonshee of Sirdar Auzim Khan has written from Rawul Pindee that he, with his master, will soon leave for Cabool.

20th August.—Syud Bahadoor Allee, servant of Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan, with letters from the Ameer and the Sirdar arrived to-day from Toorkistan. The Ameer's letter to Sirdar Khooshdil Khan was as follows:—

"I, with the Sirdar-i-Kullan, have left Tashkurghan for the Muzar Shurreef on the 10th Rubbee-ool-awal, (14th August,) and after two days I will be back to my camp. I have given up my intention of going to Koondez as formerly arranged, as it is too hot there, and have made up my mind to march *via* Ghoree and Booghlan. I have sent Mohamed Nujjeem Khan, Kakree, to Buddukhshan to settle with the chief of that place, and hope to have a satisfactory reply. You will have received the copy of the treaty ratified between myself and Ufzul Khan."

After the perusal of the above letter Khooshdil Khan asked Bahadoor Allee if any thing had been done for Auzim Khan. "Nothing has been done for Auzim," replied Bahador Allee, "the Ameer intends to march for Candahar the next cold season, if Mohamed Ameen Khan does not agree to the Ameer's terms."—*Delhi Gazette, September* 6.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13TH.

Kirkland, Captain, H. M.'s 106th Regiment L. I., on leave, from Nusseerabad.

Champion, Major J. H., Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General N. D. A., on sick leave, from Guzerat.

Rogers, Assistant Surgeon A. M., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 12th Sept.

The services of Serjeant Thomas Hadcroft, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, for employment in the Ordnance Department as Store and Park Serjeant, and Acting Sub-Conductor.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[*From the Army and Navy Gazette.*]

As a proof that the question of establishing a regular line of steam transports between England and her Eastern empire, under the immediate control of Government, has not been mooted one moment too soon, we may allude to the tediously long passage of the ship Forest Rights, which hove in sight at Spithead on August 7. Five months ago, or soon after the session of Parliament which has just closed commenced its sittings, 5 officers, about 160 poor invalids, 152 men from different regiments, whose time had expired, a lady and her family, 23 soldiers' wives, between 40 and 50 children, 3 military prisoners, and 10 lunatics, embarked at Bombay in the sailing-vessel which we have now mentioned. In addition to the military, there were on board the officers and crew of the ship, the number of whom should at least be 50. So here we have between 400 and 500 human beings for nearly half a year cramped up between the decks of a slow-sailing merchant vessel. None but those who have performed a similar voyage can realise the miseries which must have fallen to the lot of the poor invalids who, on leaving the shores of India, fondly looked for a rapid run home. To the soldier, and especially to the sick one, time passed on board ship is peculiarly irksome. He is in every sense of the meaning completely out of his element; he may at the termination of the voyage be landed a stronger and a heavier man than when he embarked, but we cannot allow that any improvement as regards his military qualities has taken place, and experience has proved that he never takes well to barrack life for some time after he has quitted shipboard. Upon this ground alone, if there did not exist more weighty reasons, we are glad to find that Sir Charles Wood and the Council of India have resolved to construct an efficient squadron of steamships of great power, and provided with every modern improvement and accommodation—some to ply on this side of the Isthmus and some on the other—for the conveyance, of those troops whose duties take them to India. When this excellent plan is carried into execution, we shall have no occasion to record that 10 lunatics have for a term of five months tortured with their presence and sufferings several hundreds of their sane fellow-beings; and we repeat again, that the Forest Rights has incontestably proved that a change in our mode of military reliefs between England and her distant possessions is absolutely necessary.

A SECTION of the celebrated French iron-clad, *La Gloire*, was utterly smashed at Shoeburyness, on the 4th instant, by the old-fashioned ordnance. The plates of the target were in four strakes or rows, presenting an aggregate area of 17 feet 2 inches by 10 feet. Immediately behind the face of the target were three layers of oak, forming the backing—two horizontal and one vertical; the solid frame timbers 11 inches thick, the inner skin 6 inches thick, and the outside planking 10 inches thick. In the rear of the 27 inches of solid oak backing there were five wood knees, braced with iron on both sides; each wood knee being 60 inches in height, 24 inches in breadth; with a thickness of 15 inches. On the top of these wood knees were the beams and upper deck; the wood knees separated by a thick shelf. Then, last of all, the gun-deck portion of the target had its heavy waterways, and deck, and beams; the whole target supported in the rear by five great uprights, with five slanting and five base supports; all in a line with the wood knees. Such was the target and its support, the total weight of the target proper being 28 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lb. Six shots were fired at a range of 200 yards. The first shot (66 lbs. weight, from a 68-pounder smoth-bore gun,) struck the corner of the plate with the usual penetration, leaving the backing uninjured. The second shot (110 lbs. weight, from a 7-inch Armstrong breech-loading rifled gun,) gave a slighter indentation. The third shot (steel spherical shot, 70 lbs. weight, from a 68-pounder smoth-bore gun gave the greatest penetration of the three; but still leaving the woodwork of the target practically uninjured. The fourth shot (similar to the second) stuck in the armour-plate not doing further mischief. The fifth shot—Captain Palliser's—(222 lbs. cylindrical steel shot, from a 9-22 inch Armstrong shunt muzzle-loader,) passed through the target, carrying one of the wood knees some yards with it. The sixth and last of the rounds (220 lbs. cylindrical chilled cast-iron shot from the gun) passed also through the target, making an ugly hole in the backing. Thus the target was destroyed by the old-fashioned guns and the old-fashioned charges. There existed no necessity for the employment of either the 300-pounder or the 600-pounder, the smaller guns having entirely put the section of *La Gloire hors de combat*.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that every recruit, on first joining the head-quarters or depot of the regiment in which he has been enlisted, shall be distinctly asked if he is a Roman Catholic, an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, or other Protestant; and that the answer be recorded in the man's pocket ledger, duly attested by his signature or witnessed mark.

The Marquis of Tweeddale's prize of 50*l.* for breech-loading military rifles has been awarded by the National Council of the Rifle Association to Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh. Whilst thus awarding the prize for the best breech-loading rifle to Mr. Henry, the Council are of opinion that none of the breech-loading rifles submitted for trial can be recommended as suitable for military arms; with a view, therefore, to procuring a suitable and efficient arm, they now offer a prize of 100*l.* for the best military breech-loading rifle that can be produced. The competition will take place in the month of May next.—*Overland Mail.*

RETIRING PENSIONS IN THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following memorial to Sir C. Wood, on the subject of the regulations respecting retiring pensions for the medical officers of H.M.'s Indian Army, may be interesting to some of our readers:—

To the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., H.M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council, &c., &c., &c.,

The humble Memorial of Parr Willesford Hockin, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Presidency, most respectfully sheweth:—

1. That your memorialist entered the late East India Company's service on the 26th February, 1832, when the retiring regulations of 1796 were in force; but from the benefits granted by those regulations he has since been deprived by the Court of Directors, and now learns from the 14th para. of your despatch dated 26th May, 1864, addressed to his Excellency the Governor-General in India, laying down rules for the issue of pay to the medical officers of H.M.'s Indian army, as well as for those of the British army serving in India, that the regulations relating to pensions for the medical officers of H.M.'s Indian army, are to remain the same as those now in force, with one exception, which has reference to officers compelled to leave the service on account of ill health.

2. That your memorialist begs most respectfully to submit that he has not been treated with the same liberality, with regard to pension, as military officers of the same service, although he entered the service trusting to a promise made by the Court of Directors, that he should be so treated.

3. That these two grievances have been frequently brought to the notice of the Board of Directors of the late East India Company. The prayers of the memorialists, however, have been refused by the Court of Directors, on the plea that the medical service had their own retiring fund. But there has been found to be a deficiency in the assets of the medical retiring fund of some 6,84,922 Rs., as will be observed by reference to the annexed printed correspondence.

4. That although the deficit has not been occasioned by the present subscribers to the fund, yet it has been ruled by the service that from all present annuitants and all expectants, a deduction of thirty per cent. is to be made from each annuity, and it has been calculated that it will take twenty years with that sacrifice to make the deficit good.

5. That your memorialist subscribed to the fund under the impression that the Court of Directors of the late East India Company guaranteed its solvency, which impression was fully confirmed in his own mind when the said Court of Directors, in 1836, made it compulsory on each medical officer, by their convenant on entering the service, to subscribe to the medical retiring fund, by which he would, as a consequence, secure, on retirement, the receipt of an annuity from the fund, of 300*l.* per annum, in addition to his pension.

The mismanagement of the fund has deprived your memorialist of the advantage of receiving the pension of 300*l.* per annum, for which sum his subscriptions, with 5 per cent. interest, are already sufficient, and if he were now permitted to retire from the service, he would only receive an annuity of 112*l.*, commencing on 1st January next.

6. That your memorialist trusts that on account of the foregoing statement, the decision relating to pensions may be re-considered: more especially when, in addition to the pensions granted to military officers for length of service, regimental colonels are entitled to a pension of 1,150*l.* per annum; and when such pensions were granted to military officers, a reduction was made from their time of service in India, from twenty-two to twenty years; and in addition, Addiscombe cadets were allowed to count as time for pension all the period passed at Addiscombe after attaining sixteen years of age. No such reduction of time has been made in favour of the late Company's servants, on the medical establishment.

7. That your memorialist begs respectfully to contrast the pensions allowed to all Addiscombe cadets, with those granted to medical officers.

ADDISCOMBE CADETS.					MEDICAL OFFICERS.				
After Service of Years.	Age.	£	s.	d.	After Service of Years.	Age.	£	s.	d.
20	36	191	2	6	17	39	191	2	6
24	40	292	0	0	21	43	250	0	0
28	44	365	0	0	25	47	300	0	0
32	48	456	5	0	29	51	365	0	0
Regimental Cols.		1150	0	0	32	54	500	0	0
					35	57	700	0	0

8. That from the above table it will be observed that an Addiscombe cadet can obtain a pension of 456*l.* 5*s.* per annum, after thirty-two years' service, two of which can be spent at Addiscombe, and this pension will be granted to him at the age of forty-eight; whilst your medical officers can only obtain a pension of 365*l.* per annum at the age of fifty-one, after twenty-nine years' service.

9. That the argument for not increasing the pensions of your medical servants, on account of the medical retiring fund, does not bear scrutiny, not only on account of the insolvent state of the fund, but because each branch of the army, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and infantry had schemes of their own to purchase out their seniors sanctioned by the late Court of Directors, and which fact has been entirely lost sight of when the new pensions for your Medical Officers were determined upon.

10. That your memorialist has served more than 32 years, and is at present entitled to a pension of 500*l* per annum: he earnestly and respectfully prays that he may not be deprived of the benefit of the retiring regulations of 1796, which were in force when he received his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon; and that he may be allowed the option, on retirement, of receiving a pension of 700*l.* per annum, according to scale in the margin. SCALE.—After 17 years' service, the pension of a captain; after 21 years' service, the pension of a major; after 25 years' service, the pension of a lt.-col.; after 29 years' service, the pension of 500*l.* per annum; after 32 years' service, the pension of 700*l.* per annum, or that the medical retiring fund be made solvent, and the original rates of annuities (300*l.* per annum) be restored; and your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray. PARR W. HOCKIN,

Deputy Inspector Gen. of Hospitals, Bombay Presidency.

Castleton House, Sherborne, July 27th, 1864.—*Id.*

THE UNREDRESSED GRIEVANCES OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

UNDER this title a letter, signed "One of the aggrieved and superseded," has been published in the 'Daily News.' It is too long for reproduction in its entirety in our columns; but as it is written from a thoroughly practical point of view, we will give its main features.

After stating that the report of the Royal Commissioners confirmed the fact that the Parliamentary guarantee had been violated, the writer turns to the "despatch" which ensued upon the report.

"Sir Charles Wood's tinkering 'despatch' is a delusion. He has turned from Scylla and fallen headlong into Charybdis. Instead of there being one class of aggrieved officers (those who preferred to remain under the old regulations) there are now four; and this last attempt to put a plaster upon the unjust treatment of the Indian army and the infringement of the rights and privileges of its officers, has not satisfied those who were discontented, whilst it has dissatisfied those who were before contented, viz., the Staff Corps officers. We shall see the effects very shortly."

After keeping the report of the commissioners in his hands from November till February, Sir Charles Wood, says the writer, was obliged to admit that Indian officers had grievances to complain of, thus eating his own words; and after keeping back the despatch for many months it was not laid before the House till June 20. And now the session is over, and discussion is baffled for the present. The despatch makes a great deal of the minor grievances, and leaves the greatest without remedy.

"What shall I, or others in the same condition as myself, gain by the provisions of this despatch towards the redress of our grievances? All we shall gain is the empty title of brevet major and brevet captain, without a fraction of increased pay, whilst those, our juniors, in the Staff Corps get the pay of the superior ranks. I have contributed, from time to time, £1200 as my share of bonuses to senior officers; and in the position I occupied at the time of the so-called amalgamation, I was entitled to £1800 or £2000 by my juniors. Disgusted with the service, and my health worn out, what with the effects of 18 years' residence in India, and the four years of anxiety I have undergone, I want to retire from it, in its present ruined and disorganised state; but not having served the full period to entitle me to captain's pension, all I can get is half-pay of £127 per year, after being in the service upwards of 21 years. A bonus of £1800, at 5 per cent. interest, added to this pittance, would increase it to £217 per year, a little more than captain's full pay (in England), and this was the intention of the Court of Directors, in their despatch of the 14th of January 1837 (quoted by Mr. H. Seymour in the House of Commons on the 12th of April, when Sir Charles Wood stated that 'he and his colleagues wished to show the Indian army the most liberal generous and handsome treatment'), to the effect that 'with respect to the bonuses the Government considered that it must conduce to the contentment of the officers and the efficiency of the service.'

"As if the injustice already heaped upon us by the infringement of the Parliamentary guarantee was not enough, and whilst the report of the Royal Commission must have been in the hands of Sir Charles Wood, and its conclusion, to the effect that the guarantee had been infringed, particularly with regard to the wholesale supersession of seniors by their juniors, was prominently set before him, orders were issued at Bombay (and subsequently at Calcutta), placing the whole Bombay army under a new system—turning every one of the regular regiments into irregulars—thus giving a glorious opportunity for the exercise of that wholesale nepotism of the cliques, for which Bombay has ever been remarkable, and for perpetrating throughout the armies of all three Presidencies a still more sweeping supersession of the senior officers by their juniors of the Staff Corps, notwithstanding all that Sir Charles Wood had stated to the House on the 25th of February and 12th of April, and several other occasions."

The writer next proceeds to give an outline of his own case, which is not only interesting as an illustration of the gross injustice done by the latest infringement of the guarantee, but important, as it is also the case of all Indian officers of the same standing.

"Each regular regiment had 24 officers, of whom from 10 to 12 or more were generally present; and when going on service the greater number joined from staff employ (in the Punjab campaign my regiment went with 21 officers, and they were not one too many); but now being turned into irregulars (in name only be it understood), it has but 6, viz., a commandant, a senior wing, and a junior wing, commandant, an adjutant, a quartermaster and interpreter, and a doing duty officer, and all these get about double pay, or as much cost to the State as 12 officers were under the Company. The two wing commandants, as they are styled, are to command between them every company in the regiment and draw all the allowances for them, whilst the usages of the service (observed also in the royal army) and the rights and privileges of the officers were to command companies by seniority and receive the allowances for the same as much as promotion by seniority. I have been upwards of 21 years in the service, and as to my efficiency and knowledge of my duties I fancy there is no one who will or can dispute them; but I am one of those who dared to petition Parliament, and who chose to continue to serve upon the same terms as I had entered the service of the Company, which terms were guaranteed by no less a body than the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, and would have nothing to do with the Staff Corps or general service, although I had already served six years in staff employ. I am senior to two of the new commandants of regiments, and senior to 32 of the new wing commandants; and whilst several corps are commanded by young officers of the rank of captain, my corps is commanded by an old colonel (the lieutenant-colonel of the corps), an officer of about 40 years' service. The effect of this piece of injustice is, that thereby the regimental major, an officer of 28 years' service, is kept out of the command, and is obliged to put up with the senior wing commandantship, although of higher standing in the service than 23 out of 29 commandants.

"Between the major and myself are three captains, but they are in the Staff Corps, or in other appointments, and not likely to return to the regiment; and, therefore, being next senior to the major serving with it, I am at least entitled to the next post to him—the junior wing commandantship (although, as above stated, I am senior to most of the wing commandants); but how am I served? I have been superseded by a Staff Corps officer; and to add insult to injury, this very officer happens to be the third lieutenant on the list of my own regiment, whom, as his senior, I have commanded for years past, and between him and myself there are three other captains and two lieutenants. One of the former is on sick leave, and the others are either in the Staff Corps or holding permanent appointments. I entered the service in 1843, became lieutenant in 1846, and captain in 1858. The junior sent back to supersede me entered the service six years after me, and only obtained his lieutenancy in 1854, upwards of eight years after I had attained that rank. But as he had held the quartermastership for upwards of four years, when the Staff Corps was formed he entered it. He first obtained the quartermastership because I declined it; and he, happening to be at the time the only subaltern who had passed in the Hindustani language, got it. But even with his Staff Corps rank of captain this officer is still four years my junior, and is sent back to the regiment as junior wing commandant, whilst I, and also the other officers under the old system (who are his seniors by so many years,) are, so the order says, only 'attached' to the corps in which we have served for near upon a quarter of a century, and are liable to be knocked about at the caprice of a clique.

"It was to endeavour to put a stop to this fresh injustice that Colonel Sykes moved a resolution, on the 6th of June last to the effect 'that the recent appointment or employment of officers of the Indian armies with regiments to which they do not belong, in supersession of the regimental rights of the officers or usages of those regiments, is contrary to the spirit of Act 21 Vic., c. 106, which guaranteed the same position as to pay, pensions, allowances, privileges, and promotion, as if they had continued in the service of the East India Company.' Should I have lost my company or its command allowance had the Company continued to rule in India, or have had a junior placed over me? In reply this very motion (which induced Colonel Sykes to withdraw it), Sir Charles Wood, amongst other matters, stated that 'with regard to the supersession of regimental officers by officers of the Staff Corps, the most positive orders had been given to prevent any such proceedings.' Now, what can be expected from Sir Charles Wood after this?"

The case is clear, and even should the injustice be redressed hereafter, we know not what compensation can be made to officers for the interval of anxiety and humiliation to which they have been condemned. The writer, who is now on sick leave, asks what inducement he has to return to his regiment, or rather to what was his regiment, for he has now none, being only "attached."

"I, who have commanded companies since 1844—a period of 20 years—shall have no company, not even a squad to command, whilst my junior, the third lieutenant on the rolls of the same regiment, has the command of four and the allowances also. The disorganisation order says that 'native officers will command their respective companies on parade;' and as three-fourths of all the captains of the old Indian armies will be turned into brevet lieutenant-colonels and majors by the late 'despatch,' and consequently mounted officers, I should like Sir Charles Wood or Sir W. Mansfield to tell me (who will be one of the new majors) where I and the other one or two officers of the same rank who will probably be also present with the regiment are to be posted on parade, since all these commandants, senior and junior wing commandants, adjutants, quartermasters, wing officers, viz., all six, in each corps are mounted on horseback, and only in each other's way. They are now just three too many for all ordinary parades; but what will be done with the new field officers, and what will they have to do in the shape of duties? Are we to fall in in the rear rank on parade, or are we to march with the band, command the pioneers, or to form a cavalry squad? We must have something to do, and be posted somewhere. Is it intended for us to march on foot as a mark of disgrace, whilst the lieutenants are perched on horseback?"

Nor is the anomaly much mended by the fact that the junior sent to supersede this gentleman and his other seniors never saw a shot fired in anger, whilst they have medals and clasps for the Punjab, Moultan, Goojerat, Persia, &c. The final remedy suggested by the writer shows how bitterly the iron has entered into his soul.

"The only effectual remedy for the unredressed, and chief grievances of the Indian army is that of compensation for the loss of bonus funds, and moderately liberal pension, such as was given to the Indian Navy, would induce hundreds of officers of all ranks to retire; indeed, I believe a large number would go if they could only get the full pay of the rank they now hold. I myself would be glad to get out of the service, at any sacrifice short of starvation."

We do not think it necessary to extract any of the passages in which the writer dwells at length upon Sir Charles Wood's administration of Indian affairs. That subject is familiar to everybody, and the matter that now concerns the service is, how to obtain redress of the heavy grievances which that administration has inflicted. The writer of this letter proposes that Colonel North's committee should convene a public meeting in London, and that 1500 officers (the number affirmed by Sir C. Wood to be aggrieved) should subscribe £1 each, to try the bonus question before a court of law. We must say that we do not think the course suggested the best that could be proposed. For the present, it appears to us that it is advisable to leave the management of the business in the hands of the committee. A public meeting at this time would be a sheer waste of powder and shot, and a subscription from 1500 officers is easier to dream of than to realise.—*Home News.*

IN a cause, "Godard *v* Nadar," which has just been adjudicated at the Tribunal de Commerce, it was elicited in evidence that the "Geant" balloon cost 29,596f., the silk alone cost 20,066f. M. Nadar has lost his action, and is condemned to pay 7,457f. to M. Godard, who constructed the balloon, Nadar finding the materials.

BIRTHS IN PARIS.—According to a return just issued from the Hotel de Ville, the number of births in the city of Paris during the year 1862 was 52,312, of which 26,505 were boys and 25,507 girls. Of the whole number, 14,501 were illegitimate and 37,721 born in wedlock. Of the natural children, 6,711 were recognised and bear their father's name. The number of deaths was 42,185 and the excess of birth 10,127. The marriages celebrated were 15,916. The population of the twenty arrondissements, at the last census, was 1,696,151.—*Times' Paris Letter.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
13	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat Sept. 12.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Sept. 12.
	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat Sept. 12
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
12	John Bright (s)	Betham	China.
	Futtay Salam	Miles	Calcutta.
	Anne Jenkins	Davies	Kurrachee.
	Atalanta	Profumo	Persian Gulf.
	Fazel Currim	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Major Champion; Captain Kirkland; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; Dr. Rogers; Mr. S. Edington; and Mr. F. De Souza.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. Golam Baba.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Kerr; Mrs. Bonner and infant.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, J. Collett, bound to China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.

Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.

Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.

Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.

Ship *China*, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER 1864.

London.

China—3,600 bags linseed, 5,400 cwt., Robertson Brothers & Co.

Magnolia—39 cases chundroose, 74 cwt. 3 qr. 22 lbs., Ebram Ramjee.

Tasmania—72 bales wool, 216 cwt., Vusunjee Dewchund; 3 cases books, personal effects &c., Peel, Cassels & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Jumnadass Bhugwandass.

Liverpool.

Anna Dorothea—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Premjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Dewjee Luckumsy.

Arran—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculnath Savucknath.

Assaye—28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Bhojraz Doongersy; 43 bales cotton, 150½ cwt., Goculdass Deweurn; 57 bales cotton, 199½ cwt., Persotum Heerachund; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Cullianjee Curumsy.

City of Foochow—1 package coffee, 56 lbs., James W. Wright & Co.; 13 bales cotton, 45½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.

Coringa—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Jairam Dyall.

Coronet—17 bales cotton 59½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.

[illegible]

South Carolina—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Narondass Luckmedass & Co.; 40 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 140 bags linseed, 310 cwt., Hirjee Ladhabhoy.

Havre.

Indus—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., R. Bapoo; 75 bales cotton, 262½ Roognath Ramchund.

Tyebjee—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Woomersy Cuma.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Benares*.—10 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, W. Nicol & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Benares*—78 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 18 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ramdass Khimjee; 72 chests M. opium, 139 lbs., Ruttonjee Eduljee; 1 case private paper and tobacco, F. D. Parker; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Rugnath Jugnnath; 65 chests M. opium 140 lb. each, Sewjee Neasy & Co.; 19 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, W. Nicol & Co.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. Nominal
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Ivory		£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. p. t.
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		Nothing doing.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 16 and port charges.
China		No offers.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1453 Alfred Thomas.	
525 Briedly Hill, Crisp.	
891 Caranjah—Prince of Wales Shipping Co., Limi Chowringhee, Dixon	ne 14.
1089 Daphne, Mills.	
650 Dupussand, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 4
2634 Donald Mackay, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.	July 15
934 Dunbar Castle, Hodder.	
480 Empress, Piers.	
473 Fair Leader, Pearse.	Aug. 10
810 Gosforth, Wright—Grey & Co.	July 22
1459 Haddington, Brown—P. and O. Company.	June 16
898 Harkaway, Irvin.	Aug. 5
Jorawar (s), Collier.—W. Nicol & Co.	April 6
1078 Lord Brougham, Randell.	
685 Marion, Paris.	
945 Mary Shepherd, Croot.	
1197 Michael Scott, Padley—Bombay Shipping Co.	July 11
541 Naval Brigade, Moon.	June 29
667 Planet, Jenkins.	July 22
824 Queen of the North, Tulmarsh.	July 4
1045 Star of India, Holloway—W. Nicol & Co.	July 19
1324 Sumatra, Dyer.	June 10
1064 Walmer Castle, Bax—Wallace & Co.	
988 Warrior Queen, Catnach.	
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	July 22

FROM LONDON VIA BUSHIRE.

765 Canopus.	Aug. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL.

833 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 25
1005 Beeston Castle, Gibbs.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 14
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	July 29
1238 Cimber, Bruhn.	
1073 City of Agra, Singh—Coupland & Co.	
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1210 Cowasjee Jehanghir, Knight—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
760 Dorothy, Thompson.	Aug. 17
1074 Ellen, Walker,—Bates & Co.	
1034 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.	
657 Elinor, Campbell—Ewart Latham & Co.	
Englishman, Hardwick	July 30
1393 Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.	July 16
994 Glendower, Anderson—Remington & Co.	Aug. 17
1492 Glenlyon, Fry.	July 1
1224 Hartfell, Houston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 4
1328 Hanneman, Philips—W. Nicol & Co.	
800 Juman, Christian—Coupland & Co.	July 16
931 Khimjee Oodowjee, Salt—Bates & Co.	
1153 Lady Havelock, O'Neill,—Souza, Pinto & Co.	July 1
955 Margaret, Faulkner.	
459 Magdalen, Miller—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.	May 4
1519 Melmerby, Marley—Nasmyth & Co.	June 22
1745 Merchant Prince, Treen.—Souza Pinto & Co.	(put back)
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Coomber and Sons.	Aug. 4
243 Nile, Bristow.	
1165 Northern Belle, Hibbert.	
1609 Oriental, Sanderson.	June 25
1421 Pensacola, Stewart.	
1431 Pera, Nickels	June 24
Proteus, Murphy.	Aug. 17
727 Radnagore, Cook—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	
1187 Rescue, Thelland.	July 12
1451 Rehlwan, Kelley.	Aug. 11
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Souza, Pinto & Co.	June 11
345 Ruston, (s) Mann.	Aug. 11
1221 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1075 Sarah Sands (s.), White—Bates & Co.	
972 Trenton, Walker.	
1154 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 21
1148 The Craigs, Baker.	July 22
1225 Western Belle, Manson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	May 26

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

766 Bushire, Black.	March 9
1016 Tirrell, Morgan.	

FROM CARDIFF.

803 Glencathra, Richards.

FROM THE CLYDE

Circassia, Johnson.	June 4
812 City of Delhi, Muir.	Aug. 3
814 City of Dublin, Taylor—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 24
986 City of Nankin—Finlay Clark & Co.	
1197 Omrawuttee, Baxter—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	

FROM CHINA.

291 Douglas, DeBathe.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.

602 Samoset.

Gurrunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

649 China, Peterson—Finlay, Clark & Co.

895 Caroline, Turner.

490 Hunter, Torin.

845 Japan, Page.

736 Lady Valiant, Toltie.

730 Leopold Gateaux, Menise.

775 Minerva, Beron.

657 Mahomed Sahib, Freeman.

782 St. Hilda, Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.

581 Waterlily, Brynan.

732 W. Stevenson, Borden.

798 William Kidston—Finlay, Clark & Co.

900 Wurtemburg, Chase.

FROM SHIELDS.

Utinia, Savage.	July 21

FROM CALCUTTA.

1049 Americana, Potts—Dady and Sorabjee.	August 10
309 Aristides.	
612 Alicia, Andrews—J. W. Wright & Co.	
989 Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co.	
432 Bengal, Rosse.	
442 Bhownuggur, Bennett—H. M. Sedick.	August 6
1408 Birmingham—B. H. Cama & Co.	July 20
1037 Chatsworth, Tucker.	
1639 Chariot of Fame, Clarke—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 23
918 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.	
1056 Day Dream.	
898 Dolbadren Castle, Mesnard—O. S. O. Co.	
1199 Duleep Sing, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	
840 Dalkeith, Foster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1019 Earl of Clare, Etherington.	
1079 Esmeralda, (s), Yorke.	
1650 Ellen Stuart—J. W. Wright & Co.	
833 Eureka, Hall.	August 28
980 Fiery Cross, Blaney—H. M. Sedick.	
1253 Goshawk, Ellerington.	
1849 Henry Fernie—Lawrence & Co.	
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.	
978 Houghton (s).—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
Indian	June 3
637 J. W. Brockman.	
1368 Longwood, Peterson—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 11
Merle Blanc	
North West.	
1187 Nagasaki, Campbell—B. H. Cama.	
800 Ophir, Miles.	June 26
994 Portland.	
924 Prince of Wales—Lawrence & Co.	August 2
696 Shah Jehan.	
1018 Tempest, Carolan—B. H. Cama.	
1062 Turkey, Hamilton.	
476 Versan, Noel.	

FROM CALCUTTA TO KURRACHEE.

1236 Sydenham, Harding.

FROM MAULMAIN.

Colonel Burney.

423 Hamilton, Bragdon.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1027 Bonnie Dundee, Conner.	
1319 Cavour	May
821 Castle Avon, Spence.	
973 Leamington, Bell.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—September 5, *Cheshire*, Worsely, from Liverpool 23rd May; *Alabama*, Hellenbroch, from Moulmein 6th August; *Persia*, Lowen, from Moulmein 26th August, touched at Rangoon 29th August and Akyab 1st September; and *Great Tasmania*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 5, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Nemesis*, J. S. Castle, from Suez 19th, and Aden 25th August and Galle 3rd September; September 6, Ship *Winchester*, Gidion, from Gravesend 20th June; Screw Steamer *Orissa*, Lewis, from Calcutta 30th August, Northern Ports 4th September.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE market for all Bank shares was flat yesterday, and most of our quotations are a shade lower. Financials, Royals, Bank of Indias, and Joint Stocks declined 2 per cent.; Bombay Banks 5 per cent.; City and Presidency Bank Shares 1, and Alliance and East India ½ per cent. Peninsulas remained firm; but there were not many buyers. The shares of the Bombay Reclamation Company are steady at Rs. 22,500 prem. Sales for delivery next July were made yesterday at Rs. 27,500 prem.

A BANKER writes to us as follows on a subject noticed by us yesterday:—

SIR,—You have conferred a favour on the mercantile community of Bombay by calling attention to the anomaly which now exists with respect to the Bank of Bombay's rates for discounts, advances, &c.

Until the crisis which occurred at the close of last year, the Bank of Bombay had adhered to the general custom in similar institutions of periodically publishing their official rates. It is true that these rates were purely nominal, the Bank frequently granting accommodation at much lower rates than those which they officially advertised, and thus, to a great extent, misleading the general public: but still they had official rates, and every alteration in the same was duly notified in the *Government Gazette*.

For many months past even this slight formality has been abandoned and at the present moment the rates of the Bank of Bombay are so purely fictitious and so completely unofficial as to be entirely valueless.

It is most desirable that this establishment, occupying, as it does in this Presidency the position of a State Bank, should not only periodically publish its rates but also strictly adhere to the same, without favour to anybody, and in conformity with general usage elsewhere.

The continued adherence to any other system is not only unfair to the general commercial community, but also to all other financial establishments, which are compelled, to a certain extent, to regulate their rates by the supposed terms of the Bank of Bombay.

X.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 7/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	100½
China	60 Do. do.	228

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	21½ per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	170	......	195 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	17,500 per sh.
Bank of India	250	8	60 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	[illegible]	8	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	10½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	18 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	21 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	95 per cent. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	......	33½ pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	155 with div. (nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	19½ per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	5 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	19½ per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	53 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	27½ per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	129 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	63 per cent. pm.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited One whole Share comprising			Rs. 67,000 per share pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 11,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. discount.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,600	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700. nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 400 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 700 prem.
Iron Ship Company	2,500	......	500 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited.	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Par.
Trencher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	2 per cent. dis.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1835-36	98
Loan 1842-43	98
Loan 1854-55	98
New Five per Cent. Loan	108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-6
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-7/16

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 13th September 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 620 to 630
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 630 to 635
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 640
New Oomrawuttee	,, 605 to 606
New Dharwar Sawgined	,, 700 to 710
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 540 to 548
New Veeraval	,, 530 to 545
New Khandeish	,, 570 to 575
New Poratchee	,, 535 to 540
New Accote	,, 625 to 630
New Mangalore	,, 525
New Hingunghaut	,, 650 to 660

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,540

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 6-14 to 7.

Gingelly mixed, (Black ,, 29 to 32.

and White ... 36 to 38.

Niger ... 27 to 28. Nominal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Made by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, as the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghae, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on [illegible] at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LUXMEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PREMABHOY CURSETBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

In the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER HORMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 do do ... 2s. 0½d. "
Sight ... 2s. "
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-61 cts. "
3 do do ... 2-59 "
Sight ... 2-52 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGIER, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. THONY MORRISON Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ...... The Bank of England.
Do. ...... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ...... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ...... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ...... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ...... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three " ... 2s. 0d. do.
Two " ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
One " ... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office...... LONDON. | Branch Office...... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" On Demand ... 2s. do.
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays [illegible]

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 " "
Do. 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand ... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 6 "
12 " " 8 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay Sept. 7th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KURSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864 J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEROJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0½d.
Do. Demand ... }
Do. Scotland " ... } 2s. 0d.
Do. Ireland " ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બામબે જોઇનટ ઇસટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees; above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p. ct. p. an.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ½ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 21, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors.
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ......, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0¼d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 "
12 " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

BISCUITS of sorts in large-size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tumbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain
Coffee "
Cracknell "
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.

Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. kidston.* Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—60 Cases (10 Sticks per lb.) fresh American TOBACCO, just arrived per Ship *Clyde,* from Liverpool.

The attention of buyers is called to the above lot of Tobacco, which has been selected expressly for this market.

HAJEE ESAW HOOKRA & Co., Bombay.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles.

Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. ☜

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, *nor any* mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy *(because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence)*, can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious,* and *entirely effective.*

(From the New York News.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

	Rs.	as.	
The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon ... price	3	6	per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound ... "	2	4	"
Pile Remedy ... "	2	4	"
Dysentery Syrup ... "	1	2	"
Children's Panacea ... "	1	2	"
Fever and Ague Remedy ... "	1	2	per box.
Vegetable Pills ... "	0	9	"
Eye Lotion ... "	0	9	per bottle
Green Mountain Ointment ... "	0	9	per box.
Health Bitters ... "	0	9	per pack.
Consumptives' Balm ... "	6	0	per bott.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

N. B.—These Medicines, owing to their low price, are sold for Cash only.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.

HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ...... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ...... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ...... Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...... £135,000
Accumulated Fund...... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.

W. Lyall, Esq.
John Ogle, Esq.
Rowand Ronald, Esq.
E. G. Tinker, Esq.
Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.

Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
James Motton, Esq.
Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, P[illegible] LONDON
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One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	3	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	1

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz. {
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All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
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HAVE for Sale on Commission, a Wilton and Daw's Double Barrel Rifle with a small quantity of Ammunition, Apparatus, and Case, complete. The above is in beautiful order and in every respect equal to new price. Rs. 400.

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The delineation of the Geography set forth in the above three Maps is upon the largest scale ever published. Important additions are made, derived from recent and authentic sources, all carefully tested and compared by the eminent constructor Alexander K. Johnstone, who may be fairly quoted as the highest geographical authority in existence.

☞ Every office claiming a position and a name amidst the growing wealth and importance in this city, should decorate its walls with one or more of these valuable Maps, the study of which may tend to confirm the general impressions that ere long Bombay must become the chief port in Asia. HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

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MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude.*
Chessmen, English pattern, per set, Rs. 6, 8, 11, 13-8.
Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.
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HAVING been appointed Agents for Alexander Henry's Patent Fire Arms, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their first consignment, including amongst others—

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A stock of Ammunition for the above, also on hand.

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THE undersigned invite inspection of Drawings of Ornamental Entrance Gates and Railings from the Colebrookdale Company shortly expected: also Ornamental Fountains from the same firm.

Just landed ex *City of* [illegible], a few Patent Cooking Stoves.

Price List of Metals, House Furnishings, Tools, &c., forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

27th August 1864.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about which is unavoidable in India. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete Rs. 1000.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are made to play with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way and has a very beautiful effect:—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in their appointed tunes, very curiously:—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Makers Warehouse and only three have been imported to India. Price Rs. 1,200.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS.—Two Keyboards each of five Octaves compass—one immediately over the other, distinguish this Instrument from others. The lower Keyboard produces the loud heavy tones from four stops imitating a Church Organ when played at half power.

The upper Keyboard gives forth the dulcet strains of an ordinary swell Organ the power is under control of the player by pressing a pedal with the heel of the foot in the usual way. Rosewood case, double treddles, &c. Rs. 650.

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N. B.—The better kinds have good substantial boxes to hold them which are included in the price.

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WHEATSTONE INDIAN CONCERTINA is intended to supersede the ordinary German Concertina; the double action principle, applied to Instruments of cheap manufacture renders them preferable to the German "Toys," sold as Concertinas A good English Concertina can be had with metal studs on both sides each note speaking the same whether drawn or pressed together. A complete set of books for this Instrument comprising every kind of Music, is ready to be delivered with it at net English prices, eight annas to the shilling.

GUITARS WITH MACHINE HEADS.—About a dozen of the best kinds of Guitars are available to select from, chiefly those of the Parnorma and Spanish models. Price Rs. 50, 75, 80, 100 to 150.

N. B.—Each Guitar is provided with a strong case.

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N. B.—Every appurtenance belonging to the Guitar or violin is kept in stock.

POST HORNS.—BUGLES—TRUMPETS—CLARIONETS (in all keys) FLUTES; FIFES; PICCOLOS DRUMS, &c. &c. Band Instruments are supplied in whole or half sets, or by single instruments. A separate Catalogue in detail is to be had gratis on application.

N. B.—Music for the above Instruments is kept well in stock; a very large supply always on hand.—New Music is imported per Overland.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

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Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

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Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

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are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company, (*Fire and Marine Branches.*)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1,000 " " Madapollams.
1,000 " " Jacconets.
500 " " T Cloth.
A few Bales Twist.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Market, opposite the Chartered Mercantile Bank, on account of Shaw Jogulddass Munordass, by order of Shaw Vizbhoocundass Moteeram, 15 Shares of Financial Association of India and China.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required on the lot being knocked down.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(The property of a Gentleman not now requiring.)

A very powerful and fast Australian Shigram or Buggy Horse, perfectly sound. Price Rs. 350. Can be seen at Messrs. Stephens and Sons' Stables, near Baboola Tank.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

An airy and commodious newly-built Bungalow, situate in the Neutral Lines at Poona, with a well-stocked flower Garden, commanding an excellent view of Parbuttee and the Western Hills, admeasuring about 9000 square yards, now in occupation for Rupees 1000 for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 14th September, 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

27 Cases of Pearl Barley 7 lb. Tins.
14 do. of Salad Oil 3 dozen each.
4 do. of Vinegar 3 do.
5 do. of Capers 6 do.
2 do. of Olives 6 do.
3 do. of Mixed Pickles 3 do.
6 do. of Bottled Fruits 3 do.
All of these by J. T. Morton, London.
One case of Children Toys.
A few pairs of Gentlemen's Boots.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PLATED WARE, &c., AT No. 5, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 5, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the handsome Household furniture, Plated, Glass, and Crockery &c., of W. CHARMAN, Esq. (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Carved furniture such as Couches, Chairs, Circular and Dining Tables, Side Board, Screens, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Easy and Arm Chairs, Carpets, Engravings, Clocks, Camp Cots, Presses, Wardrobes, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, China Mattings, Partition Screens, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(Just Landed.)

One handsome Green and Cane bodied Roomy Double-seated Brougham, with Plated Mounted Lamps, superior Drab Linings, &c., by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

One light Cab Buggy with Green and Cane body, Plated Mounted Lamps, and superior Drab Linings, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.

Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1864.

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